FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD062026Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 Oct 78 p 14 LD

[Text] An important political statement issued in Kuwait yesterday by the Central Committee of the Fatah movement stated that the committee held several extraordinary meetings in order to discuss developments in the Arab and international situations following the outcome of the Camp David conference, and to endorse a comprehensive plan to confront the conference's serious results.

The Central Committee has approved all the joint steps taken by its members through the political activities carried out by the PLO Central Committee and the Palestinian leadership. The committee has endorsed the speech by Abu 'Ammar, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in which he condemned the outcome of the conference, the political statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian leadership, as well as the effective action taken by the Palestinian delegation at the Conference of Steadfastness and Confrontation, and the wide political activity through the messages which Abu 'Ammar sent to heads of Arab African, Socialist and friendly states.

The Central Committee of the Fatah movement, having concluded its extraordinary meetings, asserts to its people and to the Arab nation its absolute belief in the inevitability of victory against all the corspiracies facing our people and nation. The committee affirms its principled and firm stands. It has adopted decisions which meet the level of challenges imposed on us and has endorsed a plan of action on all the political, military, security and organizationa levels:

First, the Central Committee of the Fatah movement affirms its firm and declared attitude toward the Camp David conference and its results. It reiterates its absolute rejection of this conference and the plans that have been laid down to impose a capitulationist solution on our nation and people through such results.

Therefore, the committee calls upon our masses in the occupied homeland and all the Palestinian masses to do the following:

A. Reject the proposed self-rule idea on the grounds that it consecrates Zionist occupation and represents a substitute for our people's right to self-determination and to establish their national state on their soil, as well as on the grounds that it is an Israeli project which our people have refused since 1967. Our people remained steadfast in the face of attempts to liquidate the Palestinian problem and our revolution and its struggle which has been going on for years.

B. Boycott the elections proposed to be held in order to elect representatives for the Palestinian people who do not represent their will or national aspirations, but rather who will be Zionist tools for signing the deal to liquidate the cause and bypassing the unanimous decision of our people that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

C. Reject all forms of dealing with the Zionist enemy under the aegis of the outcome of the Camp David conference or under the influence of As-Sadat's political anesthesia, for As-Sadat has sold out the cause, participated in the attempts to liquidate it and, by completely surrendering to the plans of the Zionist enemy, has sold Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine in return for a handful of Sinai sand, thus turning his back on Egyptian national history, the heroism of the Egyptian army, all its heroic martyrs and all the sacrifices of our glorious Arab nation.

Second, the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, while highly appreciating and admiring our people's stand in the occupied territories and abroad against the Camp David conference and its results, which constitute a liquidation of the cause and the homeland, their adherence to the PLO and steadfastness in the face of attempts to subjugate and terrorize them or tempt them with illusions put out by U.S. and Zionist trumpets or by their Arab agents--the committee salutes this obstinate and splendid steadfastness, which represents the spirit of our heroic people. The committee assures the masses that the revolution is continuing and will resist with strength and persistence all the capitulationist plans which As-Sadat brought from the U.S.-Zionist conference. We warn every person who is an agent of the Zionist occupation authorities or of As-Sadat's authorities or of any other authority against toeing this line. Everyone who commits an act of treason or contemplates becoming directly or indirectly involved in such action will pay the price for his betrayal and will be judged by history.

Third, the attempts by As-Sadat in his speech at the Egyptian people's assembly on 2 October 1978, and by his propaganda trumpets to give a bright picture of what he has achieved for the Egyptian people and the Arab nation will fool nobody. The misrepresentations he made in his speech in order to deceive the Arab people of Egypt regarding what he has achieved for the Palestinian people are refuted by the very things he said in relation to what went on at Camp David and the results he achieved. These misrepresentations and maneuvers will not be accepted however hard he tries to cover them up by talking about the sufferings of our people under occupation, their ordeal under Zionist occupation, the sacrifices they offered and about their detainees, the agony of women, children and orphans. All these means will fail to have any impact on the spirit of our people or in undermining their morale.

Our people and our nation realize that As-Sadat has surrendered to the U.S.-Zionist plan. He has sold out Jerusalem and abandoned the Rabat resolution by ignoring the PLO and our people's rights to self-determination and establisn their own independent national state. In fact, As-Sadat will become a partner in a U.S.-Zionist plan to strike at the PLO, Syria and the steadfastness states, in order to silence every national voice that rises against the liquidation of the Palestinian problem and opposes the new plot, which represents an act of contempt for the mind of the Arab man and a violation of his national honor. As-Sadat has given up Jerusalem and will give up sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at the end of the alleged self-rule period. He has given occupation an Arab cover and has also reduced Egypt's historical role by completely surrendering to the conditions of U.S. imperialism and its tool--Israel. He has collapsed completely and is still trying to portray his surrender as a victory for the Arab nation and for the Arab summit resolutions.

Fourth, the Central Committee of the Fatah movement calls upon all the resistance factions to consolidate national unity, on the road to which we have made great strides, so as not to leave a loophole for our enemies through which they can undermine our solid unity within the PLO.

Let us all unite more and more within a single political line and a single political plan by which we can prove to the whole world that our people at home and abroad--with all their factions--stand united in the face of the outcome of Camp David and of the attempts to liquidate the cause, the land, the people and the revolution.

The Central Committee also calls upon all the national, progressive and pan-Arab forces in the Arab homeland to draw up a framework for joint popular action to confront and foil this plan.

Fifth, the Central Committee calls upon all Arab countries to adopt a clear and firm stand toward the results of the Camp David conference, as there is no longer justification for silence through the adoption of a neutral stand. While we appreciate the attitude of every Arab country that declared its support for our people and its objection to the outcome of the U.S.-Zionist conference, we point out that the situation at this stage is grave. The matter is no longer one of threatrical initiatives; it now concerns a plan to liquidate the cause, its people and the revolution. The situation has gone beyond all Arab summit conferences, including the Algiers and Rabat conferences.

Sixth, the Central Committee of the Fatah movement appreciates the attitude of the states of steadfastness and confrontation as expressed in their resolutions at the conferences in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus, which they translated into clear political positions toward all the plots, beginning with As-Sadat's visit to our occupied territories and ending with his total surrender at the Camp David conference. It stresses that their role requires further positive steps in the form of support for sisterly Syria and the PLO--support consistent with the challenge facing this front and encouraging all the Arab states to join and support this front with all their material, political and military resources.

Seventh, the Central Committee, having considered the consequences of the Camp David plan--as a result of which the U.S. role has been revealed and clearly evidenced by Carter's declaration of war against the PLO and the ugly qualities he attributed to it, such as "racist," or "terrorist" and "Nazi"--and the fact that the United States has turned its back on the fundamental principles of lasting peace and justice and has impudently adopted the Israeli attitude toward our national cause. In view of this U.S. position, it is incumbent upon all Arab countries to seriously reconsider their relations with the United States so that all those who bank on U.S. policy will reevaluate their stands toward it. The committee also calls upon the Arab countries to establish wide alliances with the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union which shows appreciation toward our cause and revolution, their absolute belief in our people's right to self-determination and in establishing our independent state on our own soil, and their recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Eighth, the Central Committee of the Fatah movement will exert every effort in the political and diplomatic fields together with its global friends in order to prevent giving legitimacy to the alleged peace agreements at the United Nations and the Security Council. The committee appeals to the UN secretary general and to all members of the General Assembly and the Security Council not to submit to the will of the U.S. imperialist by refusing to endorse these agreements which are contrary to the UN Charter and the Human Rights Declaration, as well as to the UN resolutions on the Palestine problem.

Ninth, the Central Committee for the Palestine National Liberation Movement--Fatah--reaffirms its firm stand on the question of rehabilitation [of refugees] and considers this matter to be a central issue in its political and military struggle. It is struggling against it in order to thwart it. The Central Committee calls upon all parties, particularly Lebanon, to stand with the Palestinian people who reject this plot and resist through all means. Any party's credibility with regard to the principle of rehabilitation is judged by its support to the Palestinian revolution as well as by its clear attitude toward the outcome of Camp David conference. The Central Committee draws attention to the plot against Lebanon, the integrity of its territory and people, and to the current escalation [of fighting] by the fascist isolationist forces and Israel against the Arab deterrent forces.

## BAHRAIN

### 'ARAFAT WELCOMES IRAQI INITIATIVE, COMMENTS ON LEBANON

JN061934Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 6 October--Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Manama for Doha tonight following a visit of several hours to Bahrain. During the visit, he met with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and reviewed developments in the Arab area, particularly those pertaining to the Palestinian issue.

At a press conference held here this evening prior to his departure from Manama, Yasir 'Arafat announced that the PLO welcomes the Iraqi initiative calling for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad. He said: The PLO agrees to attend any Arab summit conference on the condition that it is not attended by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Mr 'Arafat added that the PLO rejects and condemns the Camp David agreements because they do not represent a framework for peace in the area and do not give the Palestinian people the right to regain their land.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman announced that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan had positive results. Several committees from the two sides were formed to follow up contacts.

Referring to the deteriorating security situation in Lebanon, 'Arafat said: What is happening in Lebanon is an isolationist-Israeli conspiracy to annihilate the Palestinian resistance groups in Lebanon and to internationalize the Lebanese crisis.

## KUWAIT

### AR-RIYADH: OPEC MINISTERS TO MEET IN KUWAIT IN NOVEMBER

LD080934Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Oct 78, SNA--The OPEC oil ministers will meet in Kuwait the middle of next month to discuss the Arab oil policy. AR-RIYADH said today that the conferees would discuss the situation of companies related to the organization, their consolidation and other matters concerning the forthcoming activities of the organization within the context of direct contacts with consumers and the information conferences to be held by the organization in several international capitals.

The paper said that the meetings would last 2 days after which OPEC's Ministerial Council would meet in Abu Dhabi to discuss oil prices.

### QNA: MINISTER CALLS FOR SELF-RESTRAINT IN LEBANON

NC071320Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 7 October-Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has called on all sides concerned in Lebanon to exercise self-restraint in order not to give Israel an excuse to intervene, especially during the present critical period the Arab nation is experiencing.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published today, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad emphasized that his country is watching with interest the recent developments in Lebanon.

He said that he is contacting the Arab foreign ministers to discuss subjects that will lead to pacification of the situation in Lebanon. He said he has contacted Lebanese chief delegate to the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni in this respect.

Meanwhile, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM criticizes the French initiative regarding Lebanon. It says that the French move, or the so-called French initiative for halting the fighting in Lebanon, cannot be separated from France's real motives which prompted it to participate in the UN forces in Lebanon in preparation for reestablishing a military foothold for itself at the gates of the area, under the umbrella of the United Nations.

The paper asks what prompted Paris to give a legitimate character to the rebellious Phalangist alliance which has denounced the Lebanese president. This means France is preparing for armed intervention against a united Lebanon, against Syria and against the Arabs.

## QATAR

### QNA: 'ARAFAT THREATENS WAR AGAINST U. S. INTERESTS

NC071222Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1124 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 7 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that he told the steadfastness and confrontation summit conference, which was held in Damascus last month, that the Palestinian revolution will continue the fighting and that it has decided on a military escalation inside the occupied territories. He added that the Palestinian revolution has decided to restore the balance with the enemy in a strategic manner and that this balance depends on two forces: a massive Arab force mobilizing all forces and the mobilization of friendly powers in the international arena.

In a public speech at the PLO office in Doha last night, which is published by the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB today, 'Arafat said he is carrying documents to the Arab officials proving that there are thousands of detainees in the Israeli occupation prisons who will refuse to leave their prisons if the signing of the Camp David summit documents gives permanence and the right of settlement to the Zionists.

In his speech, 'Arafat strongly attacked the United States for its Middle East policy and threatened again to wage "scorched-earth war" against the U.S. interests in the Arab homeland. He said: The U.S. threats will not intimidate the Palestinian people. If President Carter wants to land the 6th Fleet forces in Lebanon, we are prepared to confront them and our fighters yearn to fight.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, 'Arafat said that the plot in Lebanon has begun to be exposed. The plot has acquired two more ramifications--French and U.S.--in addition to the isolationists and the Zionist entity. He added that bloodbaths will take place in Lebanon. They want to oust the Syrians and then put the Palestinian revolution under three hammers--the Zionist hammer, the UN hammer and the isolationist hammer--so they can implement the Camp David agreements.

'Arafat warned that numerous parties will enter the conflict in Lebanon and that the United States wants to internationalize this dispute.

Regarding the Iraqi initiative, 'Arafat said "We support the initiative if it means that the Iraqi Army will take up positions on the front with the enemy." Asked whether he will visit Iraq, 'Arafat said: "I am ready to go to Iraq if it becomes necessary for the Iraqi Army to come to confront the enemy."

Regarding his recent visit to Jordan, 'Arafat said that King Husayn is adhering to the Rabat summit conference resolutions "and I hope he will continue to adhere to them."

'Arafat arrived in Doha from Bahrain last night in the course of a tour of the Arab Gulf States to acquaint the leaders of these states with the Palestinian view on current Arab developments.

Amir Receives 'Arafat

NC071230Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1143 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 7 October--This morning at his office in Doha Palace, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the State of Qatar, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is now visiting Doha.

QNA has learned that the Palestinian leader acquainted his highness the amir with the Palestinian point of view on the recent developments in the Arab and international arenas in the light of the Camp David summit conference resolutions.

QNA has also learned that ways of achieving a united Arab stand which would guarantee the realization of the Arab demands and the restoration of the established and legitimate rights of the Palestinians were discussed at the meeting.

QNA: QATAR TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT PROPOSED BY IRAQ

NC071232Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 7 October--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, has received a letter from Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr connected with Iraq's call for holding an Arab summit conference.

QNA has learned that his highness the amir gave Ghaydan a reply letter including Qatar's agreement to attend the proposed Arab summit conference out of its faith in the need to support any effective Arab effort aimed at bringing together the heads of the Arab states to mend the rift in Arab relations, reunite the Arab ranks, and clear the atmosphere among all the Arab brothers during this fateful stage through which the Arab nation is passing.

Ghaydan arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi yesterday for a short visit to the State of Qatar as part of his tour of several states in the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

LEBANESE PRESIDENT SARKIS ARRIVES IN JIDDA FOR TALKS

LD091322Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda, 9 Oct SNA--President Ilyas Sarkis of Lebanon arrived in Jidda at 1440 this afternoon for a visit to the kingdom. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, welcomed the Lebanese president on his arrival at Jidda International Airport.

When the plane stopped on the runway, Mansur al-Khiriji, of the royal protocol service, and the Lebanese charge d'affaires to the kingdom went on board and welcomed President Sarkis and accompanied him in disembarking from the plane.

At the steps of the plane, Prince Fahd shook hands with President Sarkis. Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd Al-Muhsin, acting amir of Mecca, also shook hands with President Sarkis.

President Sarkis was accompanied by an important delegation of Lebanese officials, led by Fu'ad Butrus, minister of defense and foreign affairs, and Brig Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

Talks Held

LD091956Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--The Saudi-Lebanese talks began at 2100 today at Al-Hamra Palace in Jidda. The Saudi side was led by his royal highness the regent and crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the Lebanese side by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. Attending on the Saudi side were Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and Saudi Ambassador in Lebanon Shaykh 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. On the Lebanese side were Foreign and Defense Minister Dr Fu'ad Butrus and Lebanese charge d'affaires Jafri Ma'awi.

SNA has learned that all issues concerning Lebanon in particular and other current Middle East issues, both at the Arab and international level, and also bilateral relations between the sister countries, were discussed at the meeting.

Sarkis Leaves

NC100918Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and the Lebanese delegation left Jidda for the UAE this morning on the second leg of his Arab tour, which he began yesterday with a visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

His excellency was seen off at Jidda airport by the Saudi viceroy and crown prince, His Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and senior Saudi statesmen.

Before boarding the plane His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis made a statement, which we received by telephone from National News Agency correspondent Jack Wakim. President Sarkis said:

It was natural that I should begin my limited Arab tour by visiting the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. Everybody knows about the concern which Saudi Arabia has shown for the events which have taken place in Lebanon--events which led to the convocation of the Riyadh conference. My visit has been an opportunity to evaluate with his highness the crown prince, Amir Fahd, the results of the implementation of the Riyadh conference resolutions and to discuss the measures which must be taken quickly within the Arab framework--measures primarily aimed at putting an end to the security deterioration in Lebanon and at tackling the problems from which we are suffering and which have led to the worsening and eruption of the situation.

President Sarkis added: We have reached an understanding with his highness the crown prince on the need to convene an Arab conference in Lebanon on Sunday, 15 October, for the states which are participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces and on the need to strengthen the role of the Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, in everything connected with the solutions which must be found regarding the Lebanese tragedy.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN JIDDA FOR MEETING

LD071730Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 7 Oct--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation at 1830 today at the government palace in Jidda.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, foreign minister; Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani; and the Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansur.

Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation, which consists of Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Central Committee member Muhammad Ghunaym, and Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia Yasin ash-Sharif, arrived in Jidda at 1730.

They were welcomed at the airport by Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, a representative of royal protocol and a number of senior officials.

Meets With Prince Fahd

LD081948Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Saudi News Agency has learned that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, during his visit to the kingdom which ended today, explained to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the regent and crown prince, all the stages and developments through which the Palestine question is passing, particularly in the present era following recent political developments in the Arab arena.

His royal highness the regent assured the Palestinian delegation that the kingdom supports the just Palestine cause in all sincerity and honesty while making it a point to continue to work for the attainment of all that would lead to the securing of the just rights of the Palestinian people and retrieval of their land and right of self-determination and holy Jerusalem.

'Arafat Departs

LD081012Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0932 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 8 Oct 78, SNA--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Jidda this morning after a short visit to the kingdom during which he met His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince.

SNA has learned that Yasir 'Arafat explained to His Royal Highness Amir Fahd all the stages and developments the Palestine problem is undergoing, especially following recent political developments in the Arab region.

His Royal Highness Amir Fahd confirmed to the Palestinian delegation that the kingdom stands by the just Palestinian cause [few words indistinct] and the continued eagerness of the kingdom to achieve the Palestinian people's rights and recovery of its homeland and its right to self-determination and also the recovery of Jerusalem.

RIYADH SAYS KINGDOM'S POLICY IS TO CLOSE ARAB RANKS

LD062200Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] At present, the Arab arena is passing through a state of disunity and estrangement because of some differences which have swept the Arab world as a result of actions or views that were not the result of consensus. These actions did not go beyond the realm of personal endeavor in which the Arab countries make it a point to excel in order to serve their causes and realize their national interest.

It is very natural that moves should be made by some of the brothers to contain these differences and save the Arab states from the consequences of this estrangement. The least that can be said about this is that it is a trump card in the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation--enemies who lay in wait for it at every juncture and whose clever use of such situations has been proven by time. The events in Lebanon last March provide the best proof of what we say.

Within the framework of these sincere Arab moves, Iraq has called for an Arab summit conference to discuss the current situation and adopt the measures that would unite the Arabs and draw up the suitable strategy for the common Arab action.

Brothers, guided by their wise and vigilant leadership which knows well where the interests of this nation lie, praise and bless this Iraqi call, affirming at the same time its deep belief that the unified Arab action is the most important thing demanded by the current state of affairs. Furthermore, this call falls within the core of the kingdom's policy which aims at the unity of ranks, the discarding of estrangement and discord and the bringing of the views of the brothers closer to each other. For this is the best and most ideal way to protect the Arab rights and realize the sublime pan-Arab interst.

Brothers, today the Arabs are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the 6 October War in which the unified Arab ranks triumphed over the arrogant Israeli mutiny and debunked the false myth. They did this when the Arab army crossed the Bar-Lev Line and thus proved the falsehood of the theory of Israeli security--that artificial and natural barriers are essential for protecting it from likely aggressions. The Arabs who are celebrating this anniversary today are facing the most genuine military confrontation between the Arabs and Israel which has affected all their political, military and economic societies and must now realize the true significance of that victory. A conscious look at the reasons that led to the October triumph clearly show that the economic and military capabilities were not the only factors that led to that result but that it is also the factor of unity of ranks and consensus, the full realization of the fact that the unity of destiny is inevitable and the conviction that the enemy is common to all Arabs and must be faced jointly that led to victory.

The Arab nation must work hard and seriously to remove the causes of division, because the October victory should not be the last victory. The means and capabilities that were available to the Arabs at the time must be coordinated again not only because war is the only way of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict but also because a strong, unified Arab action will force the enemy to make a choice between facing a unified Arab force and responding to the international appeals for a peaceful settlement based on justice and equity. Then, we believe, the enemy will choose peace over the battlefield.

UAE

'ARAFAT THREATENS SCORCHED-EARTH WAR AGAINST U.S. INTERESTS

NC061256Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has threatened to launch a scorched-earth war against U.S. interests in the Arab area, emphasizing that the United States is adopting a hostile attitude toward the Palestinian revolution and the Arab cause.

In a press statement published here today, 'Arafat expressed the PLO's support for Iraq's proposal to convene an Arab summit conference, affirming the PLO's adherence to the resolutions adopted by the confrontation front conference which was held in Damascus recently.

'Arafat expressed hope that Iraq's initiative to send Iraqi forces to the front with Israel would be implemented--that the Iraqi forces would be moved forward for immediate participation in the confrontation front.

'Arafat said the Palestinian revolution will not stand idle in the face of the change in the balance of power in Lebanon. He warned that a plan is being prepared to liquidate the Arab Deterrent Forces and strike at the Palestinian revolution.

Leaves for Manama

NC061524Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Abu Dhabi for Manama at noon today after a 1-day visit to the UAE as part of his current tour of the states in the area.

'Arafat was seen off at Abu Dhabi airport by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and PLO Abu Dhabi representative Ribhi 'Awad.

CABINET APPROVES PARTICIPATION IN ARAB SUMMIT

JN091059Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 October--At its meeting today, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, the UAE Cabinet discussed the current Arab situation and the Iraqi call for an Arab summit conference. The cabinet heard a report by Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi on the Arab situation and the results of the visits which PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Iraqi Communications Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan paid to the country.

Concerning the Iraqi call for an Arab summit in Baghdad, the cabinet affirmed the UAE's agreement to attend this summit because of its firm belief in the need to unify Arab ranks.

YEMEN--PDRY

ADEN: ISMAIL ADDRESSES PEOPLES COUNCIL ON SITUATION IN YEMEN

LD070938Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Speech by 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail at the Supreme People's Council in Aden, on 5 October--recorded]

[Text] In the name of the people, we open the regular and final session of the Supreme Peoples Council.

With regard to the first issue on the agenda, which is the development of the situation in the Yemeni homeland, we briefed the council at a previous session on the earlier development of the situation. But we would like to put the council in the picture as regards new developments.

For its part, Democratic Yemen has been pursuing the policy approved by the council, which provided for an objective and flexible approach to the developments in the situation with the regime in San'a' and also in the region around us. This flexible policy aims at reducing tension in the region, dealing with the situation peacefully and bringing it back to normal on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. This line is the one that we (?said) was correct and which would enjoy the respect and appreciation of all progressive public opinion, whether Arab or international.

This is completely in line with our position, namely that any tension or increase in tension in the region, that any war, is in the interest of the imperialist and reactionary forces, but not in the interest of the peoples. This is the fundamental basis of our policy, and we exert all our efforts to promote this policy. Despite the continued propaganda campaign against us by the regime in the north and other reactionary regimes, and despite the stand against us by the Arab League through their adoption of a resolution of political, economic and cultural boycott, we nevertheless do not spare any responsible effort to intensify contacts among Arabs and to explain our position to all the Arab regimes--including those which were spurred on to adopt the Arab League's resolution, in total contradiction to the league's own charter. At the same time, we intensified contacts with sisterly Arab countries sympathetic toward us. Indeed, we initiated a number of moves to solve the region's problems by peaceful mediation. In addition to all others involved, mediation was carried out by Algeria, Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

However, to our deep regret, in all these mediations, although we showed complete understanding and total readiness to reach an understanding and a peaceful solution to the problems, the other side was always unrelenting and fanatical in the stand it took and is still maintaining. This is not our conviction alone, but also that of all the Arab sides that mediated the problems. Some of them frankly told Arab public opinion that democratic Yemen's position is flexible and that it is prepared to reach a solution, but there is fanaticism on the other side [word indistinct].

The latest mediation was carried out by the Palestine Liberation Organization, with the arrival of Yasir 'Arafat and a delegation from the liberation organization. Our view has been clear--that our Yemeni people have always been accustomed to defending their revolution and homeland without any intervention [words indistinct], and it is more appropriate for those who talk about a foreign presence to talk about a foreign presence in their own countries; not in Democratic Yemen. We emphasized that we do not have any foreign forces. We explained to the liberation organization that if what was intended was a mere accusation that democratic Yemen was harboring foreign forces, then we are prepared for them to come and reassure themselves on this point.

If the issue is one of the justification of incitement to war in the region or in the two parts of the Yemeni homeland, then in the event of an outbreak of war, it will not be limited or confined to the two parts of the Yemeni homeland but will embrace the entire region. And in the event of danger, we are entitled, as a regime and as a revolution, to protect this regime and revolution.

If (?these) are mere fears on their part that may become a reality, if they are truly sincere in their desire that the situation should return to normal and matters should become stable in the region and solved peacefully, then in this case we are fully prepared. [sentence as heard] Our flexibility does not spring from weakness, but rather from our self-confidence, our confidence in the capabilities of our people, our confidence that we have a just cause for which we will struggle and sacrifice until the inevitable victory is won [word indistinct].

We have conveyed our viewpoint through all [word indistinct] clearly and specifically on this basis. In fact this mature, flexible political stand had, as I said, a great effect on progressive Arab circles and on progressive world public opinion as a whole. Despite our clarification of all these issues, and despite the fact that we said, (?for example), that a halt to the propaganda campaign against us should be the first step on the road to solving the problems in a normal manner, they continued their propaganda campaigns against us. They set up a new radio, which is continuing. In these circumstances, should we continue to be silent in the face of hostile propaganda and the feverish and rabid campaigns against our regime without the (?expression of any opinion)?

We have ample evidence of issues which we can submit as facts and not as [word indistinct] as is the case with regard to the propaganda of the (?hostile forces). This is a picture of the latest developments of the situation.

It would appear that the North Yemen leaders are continuing to concentrate troops to exacerbate the situation. They are proceeding in the direction of war, whether it comes today or tomorrow. We should be always vigilant and always prepared. Our internal front should be cohesive; all the masses of our people should be vigilant; our military institutions should be fully prepared at any moment to defend the revolution and the homeland.

ADEN: U.S. ARMS POURING INTO YAR

ID081708Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Today's issue of ARBATASHAR UKTUBAR says that U.S. weapons of destruction are incessantly pouring into the YAR, whose rulers are currently preparing fresh aggression against the progressive regime in the PDRY.

The paper points out that large consignments of these weapons are arriving without interruption in the southern and central areas bordering the southern part of the homeland. Some of these weapons are now being used directly for shelling and destructive operations, as well as for the killing of those living in the southern areas of the northern part of the homeland.

The newspaper says: Recently huge quantities of new weapons have been arriving at Al-Hudayadah port, and from there they are transported directly to the (Hayfan), Ar-Rahiday al-Bayda' and Rida' areas and other places.

The paper affirms that all these preparations to swoop down and attack our progressive regime in democratic Yemen, which are being made by U.S. imperialism and Arab reaction, with the full agreement of the San'a 'rulers, will meet with crushing, devastating failure.

CAIRO REPORTS ON PREPARATIONS FOR MEETING IN WASHINGTON

NC071956Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a meeting this evening with a team of Foreign Ministry experts to prepare for the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. The negotiations will begin in the U.S. capital on Thursday with the full participation of the United States.

MENA has learned from informed U.S. sources in Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will head his country's delegation only in the opening phase of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, which are scheduled to begin on Thursday.

The U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, Alfred Atherton, is scheduled to head the U.S. delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations during Vance's absence from Washington. The sources have said that it has not yet been decided where in the U.S. capital the talks will be held.

It has been learned in Washington that U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter will be the spokesman for the meetings, which are expected to last 2 weeks.

Egyptian Delegation Named

NC072041Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] It has been decided to form the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations which will begin in the U.S. capital on Thursday as follows:

The defense minister, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, as head of the delegation; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali; Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal; Foreign Ministry first under secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz; Egyptian Ambassador in Berne Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan; Maj Gen Taha Muhammad al-Majdub; Maj Gen Labib Muhammad Sharab; and Commodore Isma'il Muhsin Hamdi.

The delegation will include 15 military and political advisers as well as military, economic and communications experts.

The radio correspondent has learned that President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will meet with the members of the Egyptian delegation on Monday before the delegation leaves for Washington.

The Egyptian delegation will hold a meeting at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow afternoon to study the subjects pertaining to Israeli withdrawal from all the territories, the return of full administration and sovereignty over Sinai and the nature of peace.

The radio correspondent has also learned that Egypt's views on the terms and provisions which are to be contained in the upcoming treaty between Egypt and Israel have been prepared. The treaty will be an indivisible part of the desired comprehensive solution for the Middle East crisis on the basis of the application of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338--the resolutions on which the two Camp David agreements were based.

Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today. The meeting lasted 2 hours. They discussed coordination of the studies pertaining to the military and political committees.

## Ghali OCTOBER Interview

NC0720502Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 October--Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli talks which are scheduled to begin in Washington on Thursday, has stated that Egypt wants the peace negotiations to be completed during these talks. Egypt does not want the Washington meeting to be a first stage in the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Dr Butrus Ghali said in an interview with the Egyptian weekly magazine OCTOBER, which will be published tomorrow, that for this purpose there will be a 24-hour direct line between Cairo and Washington through which the Egyptian delegation will deliver hourly reports to President as-Sadat on the progress of the negotiations. This will make it possible for political decisions to be made and problems to be resolved as the negotiations proceed so that we can go back with a peace treaty ready for signature during the upcoming visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Egypt.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that the Egyptian concept of how the Palestinian refugee problem should be tackled demands that the problem be settled gradually and in stages. We would deal with one element of the problem at each stage. He said that the Camp David agreement focused in the present stage on the problems directly affecting the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the situation of the refugees and evacuees residing there. In the next stage, according to the Camp David agreement, Israel must negotiate in order to decide the method and manner of the return of the evacuees who were expelled from these areas after the 1967 war.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs said that the real and difficult problem is the problem of the 1948 Palestinian refugees. There is also an Israeli commitment to negotiate with Egypt and the other parties to achieve a just and immediate solution to this problem.

Dr Butrus Ghali revealed that he had discussed this subject with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at Camp David. He said: I told Dayan that in my opinion the most important step toward solving this problem would be the establishment of a Palestinian state. The Palestinian refugees will then have citizenship and a homeland to return to whenever they wish. They will then turn from the status of refugees into the status of people seeking their livelihood outside their own country. This is happening in every country of the world, for example in Lebanon.

## More on Ghali Interview

NC0808352Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian delegation's main aim in going to Washington in 2 days to participate in the peace talks is to conclude a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel within 3 months, after which the treaty will be implemented within 2 or 3 years. From a practical viewpoint there is a close connection between the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the implementation of the framework for the comprehensive solution of the Palestinian problem.

The acting foreign minister affirmed that Egypt has pledged and is still committed to participate fully in all steps for the establishment of a Palestinian entity. He said that in his recent message to President Carter, President as-Sadat affirmed that if Jordan does not play its role regarding the West Bank, Egypt is committed to a comprehensive settlement in order to insure the implementation of the framework for a comprehensive solution and preserve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr Ghali explained this in an interview with the magazine OCTOBER published today. The acting foreign minister explained that Washington has been chosen as the venue for the talks, in accordance with the Camp David agreements. He also said that the United States wants to act as a full partner not only in the talks between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and Jordan and Syria if these states so desire.

Delegation Meets

NC0813307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 October--The Egyptian delegation to the peace talks, which are due to begin in Washington on Thursday, held a meeting this afternoon under Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the minister of defense and war production and the commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting lasted for 75 minutes. It has been learned that the discussion dealt with the coordination of the military and political studies which will constitute the basis of the Egyptian position during the peace negotiations in Washington. All aspects relating to the negotiations were also prepared.

Defense Minister on Egyptian Position

NC0813467 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, defense minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington meetings which will begin on Thursday, has asserted that during the negotiations with Israel the Egyptian delegation will adhere to the basic principles on which Egypt's domestic and pan-Arab strategy is based. He said that foremost of these principles is respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state in the area and adherence to the UN principles and resolutions. This confirms what President Anwar as-Sadat said in his speech at the People's Assembly on Monday.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting at the headquarters of the General Command of the Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, senior commanders of the armed forces, and a number of officers representing the various levels of the Armed Forces Command.

During the meeting, the defense minister spoke about the concept and aims of the general framework of the two peace agreements. He also explained the topics which will be raised during the Washington negotiations to define the detailed points for implementation of the two Camp David agreements.

The commander in chief of the armed forces then referred to the tasks of the armed forces at the current stage, stressing the importance of continuing the training and preparedness in the spirit of 6 October 1973 in order that the armed forces may remain prepared to discharge the tasks assigned to them within the framework of their national and pan-Arab commitments.

More on Defense Minister

NC081435Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the minister of defense and war production and head of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations in Washington, has stated that the Egyptian delegation is going to Washington with the aim of fulfilling and applying the principal bases of the two Camp David agreements, most important of which are preserving the sovereignty and land.

In a statement after his meeting today with the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks, he said that there is an Egyptian plan for a peace agreement which takes into consideration everything that has been achieved at Camp David and the Arab interest.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We are going to Washington in the spirit of peace and with an open heart to fulfill what has been achieved. We are confident that the U.S. participation in these talks and its presence as an active partner are factors that will help achieve the aims of the conference. He said: We will be in Washington at the appropriate time to insure that the conference convenes on 12 October. He said that President Carter will open the conference.

Regarding the subjects on the agenda of the negotiations, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the agenda will include the framework of peace and subjects related to the military aspects within the framework of the preservation of the sovereignty and land. He said that the entire delegation, both military and political members, is one single delegation. It will discuss all the military and political aspects and will draft what will be agreed upon in a legal manner to insure careful implementation and leave no room for misinterpretation when the time for implementation comes.

Asked about the duration of the negotiations, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that no specific time has been set. We hope the negotiations will not take long and that they will end within 2 or 3 weeks, considering that the Camp David agreements have established the framework. He added that good will will enable the reaching of agreement within the shortest time possible.

Asked about the possibility of King Husayn's participation in the negotiations, he said that Egypt's position is clear. I hope that the progress we make and what we can achieve will prompt the other Arab states to participate in the future.

Ghali Statement

NC081710Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed that the Washington talks which will open next Thursday between Egypt and Israel will be based on the general principles outlined in the two Camp David agreements, adding that these principles are regarded as an implementation of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

In a statement today Dr Ghali said the Camp David meeting provided the framework for these resolutions in the two agreements produced by the meeting. He added that the negotiators in Washington will have the task of implementing the framework and discussing how it will be implemented.

Dr Ghali said that in the course of the talks, several committees will be formed to study all aspects of the agreement. There will be a political committee, a geographical committee, an economic committee, a military committee and other committees as warranted by the topics which will be raised during the negotiations. There will also be full coordination among all the committees concerning all the subjects raised for discussions.

Dr Ghali said that the drawing up of the map for withdrawal will have a legal and a military aspect. Therefore, throughout all the phases, all the committees will work in full coordination.

He added that the upcoming agreement will be a first step to be taken toward the comprehensive (?solution) which we are seeking for the Middle East issue.

Asked about the Lebanese events and whether an Israeli-Syrian clash would affect the peace efforts, he said: Yes, definitely, because we are moving within the context of an overall solution, and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, on which the negotiations will be held, is part of the overall solution.

## Ghali Meets With French Ambassador

NC0818102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali today received the French ambassador in Cairo, Jacques Senard. The two men discussed the Middle East situation in light of the Washington peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel. Bilateral relations between Egypt and France were also discussed at the meeting.

It has been learned that while en route to Washington, Dr Butrus Ghali will make stopover in Paris of several hours for a meeting with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud.

## Ghali Meets With Advisers

NC0819552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening resumed his meeting with his advisers and senior officials of his ministry. The meeting comes within the context of the preparations being made for the negotiations which will open in Washington next Thursday between Egypt and Israel to conclude a peace treaty.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan, Egypt's ambassador in Berne, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of the Foreign Ministry and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington negotiations.

The meeting was also attended by six of the 15 advisers who will assist the Egyptian delegation. The six advisers are: Ambassador 'Ala' Khayrat; adviser 'Amru Musa, director of the government authorities department; Ambassador Wafiq Husni, director of the Economic Department; adviser Sayyid al-Misri; adviser Muhammad az-Zughbi; and adviser Sayyid Anwar, acting director of the Legal Department.

## As-Sadat Meets With Delegation

NC091343Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--At noon today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met with the members of the Egyptian delegation to the peace discussions which will be held in Egypt, Israel and the United States in Washington on 12 October.

The meeting was held at the president's resthouse in Al-Haram and it lasted 1 hour. It was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the military and civilian members of the delegation led by Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The official spokesman of the presidency, Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar, stated that President as-Sadat met with the military and civilian members of the delegation to provide them with guidance connected with the peace negotiations.

The official spokesman was asked what was discussed on the maps which were seen at the meeting site. He said: They are necessary to explain the details of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and particularly the withdrawal in the first stage.

The Egyptian delegation to the peace negotiations is scheduled to leave Cairo for Washington via Paris on Tuesday.

## Al-Baz Remarks

NC092115Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2006 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Washington, 9 October--MENA has learned from well-informed Washington sources today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is personally expected to open the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. These talks will begin in Washington next Thursday.

In an interview with U.S. newsmen in Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Ministry Forst under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has stated concerning the controversial settlements in the West Bank, that in the absence of an Israeli approval of the U.S. interpretation it will be extremely difficult for Egypt to proceed with the peace treaty.

Dr al-Baz said that the Americans assume a specific responsibility in this respect. He added that there is every indication that the Americans will not evade this responsibility. Dr al-Baz was thus pointing to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's position that Israel has agreed to freeze the building of settlements in the West Bank for only 3 months, while U.S. President Jimmy Carter says that the freeze on the settlements will last 5 years, which is the transitional period of self-rule [al-hukm adh-dhati] for the Palestinians.

Dr Usamah al-Baz also told the U.S. newsmen that the Washington talks will deal with four topics. These are: laying down a timetable for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the removal of the settlements from Sinai, the steps which will be taken toward establishing "the natural relations," more details of the security arrangements and guarantees, and the means for achieving some progress concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr al-Baz said Egypt is aware that the big obstacle in the way of the settlement of the West Bank issue might not be Israel's stance, but the refusal of the Palestinians and the Jordanians to join the negotiations. He added that if the residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip decide to "stay away" [al-baqa' bima'zal] from the agreement, then Egypt will have no choice except to go ahead with the signing of the peace agreement. In doing this, Egypt will try to achieve the best terms for the residents of the occupied Arab territories by negotiating on their behalf.

Dr al-Baz told the newsmen that this process will result in a delay in the relinquishment of the military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said: However, if any delay occurs, the Palestinians and the Jordanians will be guilty of having refused to negotiate.

AL-AHRAM on Draft Agreement

NC0923132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2232 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--The Tuesday edition of AL-AHRAM reports that President as-Sadat, at his meeting today with the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, asked the delegation to send two reports daily to the president on the progress of the work of the peace conference, in addition to a direct telephone contact to be made through a line which has been set up between Blair House, where the peace talks will be held, and President as-Sadat's residence.

The paper says that special communications equipment has been sent from Cairo to Washington. The equipment will become operational as soon as the talks begin. Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, defense minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, will be in direct contact with President as-Sadat. The paper notes that the preliminary draft agreement which Egypt will submit to the Washington negotiations contains 22 articles specifying the phases of the withdrawal and the relation of this withdrawal to the steps which will be taken toward the achievement of peace and the steps which will result from this withdrawal.

AL-AHRAM says that the draft peace agreement which will be submitted by the Egyptian delegation includes a two-page introduction and preamble which stipulate the following principles:

1. That peace will be achieved in the Middle East when peace agreements are concluded with all the Arab states which are still in a state of war with Israel.

2. That the new agreement is in implementation of the principles included in the framework for a comprehensive peace which was achieved at the Camp David conference and in the agreement between Egypt and Israel.

3. That the clauses and provisions of the agreement which is to be concluded are compatible with the UN resolutions and the concept of peace in these resolutions.

4. That the peace agreement is an integral part of the overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

5. That the treaties which Israel will conclude with the other Arab parties to the conflict will include the principles contained in the Egyptian-Israeli draft agreement.

6. That the agreement specifies the reinstatement of full Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula.

Al-AHRAM reports that a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal and its phases and explanatory maps are appended to the draft peace treaty which Egypt will present.

The paper adds that several documents, the letters exchanged on the reparations and the takeover of the oilfields, in addition to a set of the letters exchanged which specify each side's commitment to implementing the UN resolutions, have been appended to the Egyptian draft.

Delegation Leaves Cairo

NC0100909Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 October--The Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks left for Paris today on its way to Washington, where the talks will begin on 12 October.

The Egyptian delegation is headed by Minister of Defense Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and includes Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Ambassador to Switzerland Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan, Maj Gen Taha al-Majdub, Maj Gen Labib Sharab and a number of military advisers.

The delegation was seen off by U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi and senior army commanders.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE APPROVES CAMP DAVID RESULTS

NC0911138Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--The committee formed by the People's Assembly to study the president's statement before the People's Assembly on the Camp David talks has announced its approval of the results of the Camp David talks and the provisions contained in the document for peace in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel as a basis for achieving final peace and a comprehensive settlement.

The committee, which is chaired by People's Assembly Speaker Engi Sayyid Mar'i, emphasizes in its report that Egypt has been and continues to be the heart of the Arab nation and that unity of Arab action is the correct means to achieve Arab aspirations. It adds: However, collective unified Arab action has become impossible because of the rejectionism and outbidding, remoteness from the battlefield, or internal circumstances. Therefore, Egypt must continue the steps of peace not only to achieve its pan-Arab interests but also to seek to create better conditions that will strengthen the negotiating position of the other Arab parties.

The report explains that Egypt has undertaken to maintain its courage and wisdom to achieve the first steps toward the attainment of the Arab aims in its belief that Arab rights can be attained through positive progress and not by negative rejection.

The committee recommends that the door of dialog with the Arab sides be kept open. Egypt's Arabism is a firm historic fact and not a cloak which it can take off or which can be stripped from it. It is a fabric woven of nationalism brought about by history, heritage and strategic unity.

The committee reviews the changes that have taken place in U.S. policy with regard to the Arab cause since the 1973 October War, the efforts it exerted to reach the two disengagement agreements, its participation in the efforts aimed at convening the Geneva conference, its understanding of the dimensions of the Palestinian problem, its acknowledgement of the Palestinians' right to participate in determining their future, its resolute position regarding Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, and its positive participation as a full partner in the recent Camp David talks.

The committee also observes that the Soviet Union still has an important role to play in its capacity as cochairman of the Geneva peace conference. The Soviet Union also has a role to play in its capacity as a permanent member of the Security Council, which will be asked to ratify the peace treaties, guarantee that their provisions are not violated, and sign them.

The report says that despite the hostile attitude adopted by the Soviet authorities toward the Egyptian peace initiative and its results, Egypt hopes that the Soviet authorities will adhere to their responsibilities as one of the two superpowers--responsibilities which require it not to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs and to avoid any act conducive to deepening the Arab differences or leading to the Middle East area becoming an arena for polarization and cold war.

The committee report affirms Egypt's adherence to its declared nonalined policy. It also expresses satisfaction with the acting foreign minister's speech before the nonalined states conference in Belgrade, in which he stated that "Egypt does not allow and will not allow any foreign military bases to be set up at the Sinai airfields which are to be evacuated or anywhere else on its territory, nor has it been asked to do so." The report notes that Egypt's position in this respect is in line with the U.S. desire to respect Egypt's will as an independent state, adhering to the policy of nonalinement.

In its report the committee expresses the belief that the facts governing the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of which the Camp David results could be judged, are as follows:

1. Israel has become an established fact in the world. The great powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States, are committed to Israel's security and to protecting the legality of its existence.

2. It is recognized that states seek to achieve their aims by one of two methods--the peaceful method represented by activity in international lobbies and accepting mediation and negotiation, or the use of force when peaceful efforts are exhausted. The use of force, nevertheless, is not separated from the political process. Politics is an extension of war by other means.

Egypt has used all these methods. Following the second disengagement agreement and its approval of the government statement at that time, the People's Assembly declared that "in an age of international detente we cannot conduct our struggle with the same methods we used in the cold war era. We have fought and will fight if Egypt's interest dictates this and we will negotiate if Egypt's interest also dictates that."

3. The Arab states have agreed to resort to peaceful means through their agreement to participate in the Geneva conference. A mere invitation for the resumption for the Geneva conference has become impossible since it last met during the signing of the first disengagement agreement in 1974, because of lack of agreement on the kinds of procedural and regional committees. In the midst of the labyrinth of such formalities the main topic almost got lost.

4. The joint Soviet-U.S. statement issued in October 1977, prior to President as-Sadat's peace initiative, defined the points on which the views and interests of the two superpowers agreed as a basis for the resumption of the Geneva conference. These points are:

A. Israel's withdrawal from "occupied Arab territories." It is observed that the joint statement used the same expression as that used in Security Council Resolution 242.

B. Guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It is observed that no reference is made to the PLO.

C. An end to the state of war and establishment of normal relations.

D. Agreement on measures to guarantee the security of the borders between Israel and its neighbor Arab states, such as establishing demilitarized zones and stationing UN forces or observers.

5. Egypt has always declared that the Geneva conference cannot possibly be the only method for political action or a substitute for the attainment of rights.

6. The basic issues which should have been dealt with to make tangible progress toward peace possible are summed up, in the view of the two sides, as follows:

A. Israel asked the Arabs to recognize its legitimacy and its right to exist, with all that this signifies--ending the state of war and establishing normal relations between them.

B. Against this, the Arab states sought to regain their occupied territories and achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

7. Naturally, negotiations necessitated bringing the viewpoints closer and not the dictation of the viewpoint of one party to the other. The success of the negotiations depends on the extent of reconciling between adherence to what is fundamental and principled and the exercise of flexibility. Such a reconciliation makes negotiations extremely complicated.

The Arabs lost numerous opportunities after 1948 and even before then. The Arab cause lost much in attempts to perform feats without daring and courageous thinking.

In analyzing the document on the framework for peace in the Middle East, the committee emphasizes that it must be observed that the establishment of normal relations is a matter that is agreed upon by the Soviet Union and the United States according to the stipulations of the joint statement they issued on the Middle East last summer before the peace initiative.

The report also affirms the clarity of the Egyptian negotiating position in its adherence to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It is the first time that Israel, in a written document containing all international guarantees, recognizes the existence of a Palestinian problem and not a refugee problem and that lasting peace can only be achieved by solving this problem in all aspects, including its political aspects.

The report also notes Israel's recognition of the fact that a solution resulting from the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just demands. Thus, the Palestinians will participate in determining their future by participating in the negotiations to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. No agreement should be imposed on the Palestinians without their approval.

Regarding Jerusalem, the report explains that the Egyptian and U.S. sides have clearly stated that Jerusalem is considered an indivisible part of the West Bank and it must be under Arab sovereignty.

The committee, with all its political tendencies and different specializations, has proposed to the Chamber of Deputies that the results of the Camp David summit conference be approved.

The People's Assembly formed the committee after the president delivered his statement to the assembly on 2 October. It is chaired by the speaker of the People's Assembly and includes the speaker's two deputies, the chairmen of the permanent committees, representatives of the political parties and the various independent political factions, as well as the Foreign Relations Committee and members of the bureaus of the Arab Affairs Committee and the National Security Committee.

## Assembly Discusses Report

NC0919480Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1557 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 October--The People's Assembly met this morning under Deputy Speaker Dr as-Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid. The People's Assembly discussed the report compiled by the special committee which studied the statement the president of the republic made to the People's Assembly last Monday on the results of the Camp David discussions.

The meeting was attended by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister for People's Assembly affairs; the minister of state for People's Assembly affairs; the minister of state for liaison with the party [title as received]; the minister of supply and internal trade; the minister of agriculture; the minister of Awqaf and minister of state for Al-Azhar affairs; the minister of manpower and vocational training; and the minister of finance.

At the beginning of the session, a number of independent opposition deputies raised a number of procedural issues. They also noted that the report does not contain the points and reservations made and expressed by the opposition deputies. Furthermore, they said that there has been no quorum. A deputy objected to the absence of the foreign minister from this important session.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister for People's Assembly affairs, commented on the points raised by the opposition deputies. He affirmed that the assembly decisions are being fully heeded, that the objections raised were premature, and that the assembly will discuss and, naturally, will not ratify any agreement until the agreement is submitted to the People's Assembly.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd affirmed that the cabinet is making every effort to insure that respect is shown for the constitution, the law, the bylaws and the assembly.

Counselor Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, minister of state for People's Assembly affairs, said that what is now being submitted for discussion is not a treaty, but a framework for a peace agreement. He affirmed that the acting foreign minister is fully prepared to appear before the assembly at any time.

The minister of state for People's Assembly affairs then called for a debate on the substance of the report in order not to waste the assembly's time on procedural matters.

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCES APPROVAL OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

NC092355Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2322 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--The Egyptian Cabinet has announced its full support for the two Camp David agreements. The cabinet described these agreements as representing the results of the October victory and the sacrifices made by the Egyptian people in keeping with their pan-Arab responsibility and the results of the Egyptian peace initiative.

At its first meeting held this evening under Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil following the formation of the new Cabinet, the Cabinet affirmed that the two Camp David agreements have achieved the Arab objectives of not abandoning land or sovereignty and of preserving the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The Cabinet also affirmed that Egypt, under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat, is playing its role in fulfilling the sublime Arab objectives.

The Cabinet explained that Egypt bases its foreign relations on a political open-door policy; mutual respect for the joint interests of achieving security, justice, peace and prosperity for the area; and calling on all the Arab parties to assume their responsibilities as well as calling on all the parties concerned with the Lebanese drama to end the shedding of Arab blood in Lebanon.

In the domain of domestic policy, at the meeting the Cabinet stressed the need to insure that peace reflects on the objectives and method of internal construction in Egypt, on easing the sufferings of the people and improving the public services, and on increasing production.

The prime minister emphasized the need for the integration of democracy with prosperity and for confronting the deviationist trends which take orders from abroad. He also affirmed that there is no place for those who fail to discharge their duty or for those who adopt negative attitudes. He emphasized that rights must be commensurate with duties.

OCTOBER EDITOR ANIS MANSUR ON CAMP DAVID, LEBANON

NC071455Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 October--In his weekly article which will appear in this Sunday's issue of OCTOBER magazine, the magazine's chief editor Anis Mansur reveals what went on during President Anwar as-Sadat's talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing regarding the Lebanese problem before President as-Sadat's departure to attend the Camp David conference.

Anis Mansur provides the text of the dialog which took place between Presidents as-Sadat and Giscard on the Lebanese problem. A completely explicit Egyptian view regarding the Lebanese tragedy is apparent in the text.

During the talks, President Giscard said: Mr President, I would like to learn your opinion of the Lebanese tragedy.

President as-Sadat said: The solution to the Lebanese problem must follow the correct approach.

President Giscard: This is why I am very eager to hear from you everything about this issue.

President as-Sadat: There are three important points, in my estimation, which are the correct approach to the Lebanese tragedy--or the tragicomedy in Lebanon. The first point is that Israel should stop supporting Sa'd Haddad, who is occupying some Lebanese villages by deploying the rightist militia forces. Israel has not denied that it has given these forces a number of tanks and quantities of ammunition. It is truly regrettable that a man like Camille Sham'un should help Israel in this.

President as-Sadat said in his talks with French President Giscard on the Lebanese problem: the second point is that the Lebanese Army and the Sarkis government, in its capacity as the legitimate authority in Lebanon, should assume control of the situation in Lebanon. If this happens, the Lebanese Government would not be in such a position as to demand the renewal of the presence of the Syrian forces, because the presence of these forces is not necessary. What is necessary is that these forces, which hit the Moslems and the Christians and annihilated the Palestinian resistance, should leave. Is the destruction of Lebanon the way to defend it? What kind of remedy is it when the doctor believes that the patient must be destroyed in order to end his suffering.

The third point is that all the Lebanese leaders, Moslems and Christians, should be invited to write a new charter which will take the place of the 1943 charter that was written by Riyad as-Sulh.

President as-Sadat also told the French president: I will convey everything I am telling you to the U.S. President when I meet with him at Camp David.

Anis Mansur said: During the third meeting of the three leaders at Camp David on Thursday, the second day of the conference, President as-Sadat said at the meeting that he had conveyed to President Carter, in the presence of Mr Begin, everything that he had told French President Giscard regarding the Lebanese crisis.

President as-Sadat also said at the meeting, pointing at Mr Begin: First of all, Israel must stop its interference and its aid to the so-called Haddad and Sham'un. President as-Sadat then narrated the second and third points he had put to the French president.

Anis Mansur said that President Carter was recording every word and Begin was listening with great interest. Begin said: I admit that we have given tanks and ammunition to the rightists. We do not deny this.

The U.S. President agreed to exert great efforts with France and Saudi Arabia and to call on the Lebanese leaders, Moslems and Christians, to draw up the charter President as-Sadat had proposed.

In his article Anis Mansur reviews in detail the discussions which took place at the Camp David conference. These discussions went on for 12 days during which there were exhaustive debates among the delegations of Egypt, the United States and Israel.

Anis Mansur points out that at the first meeting with President Carter at Camp David, President as-Sadat presented to President Carter an Egyptian plan on a framework for a comprehensive Middle East settlement which takes into consideration the Palestinian issue, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This plan also places Sinai and the Golan on an equal footing, namely, that what applies to Sinai should be completely applicable to the Golan. It also places the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on an equal footing.

Anis Mansur explains that this "Egyptian framework" was not a final agreement but that the agreement would come after this. Moreover, it was impossible for the three leaders to discuss a comprehensive settlement of the issue because there were more parties involved and many details. President as-Sadat was authorized to speak for the Egyptian people alone and therefore the other parties must discuss the issue, give and take, and accept and reject as they wish.

Mansur expresses the belief that if Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had responded to President as-Sadat when he met with him before visiting Jerusalem, President as-Sadat's position at Camp David on the occupation of the Golan would have been the same as his position on the occupation of Sinai.

Anis Mansur threw some light on the subject of the resignation of the Egyptian foreign minister, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, during the meetings of the Camp David conference. He said that Ibrahim Kamil resigned on his own accord on Friday, 2 days before the conference ended.

Anis Mansur expresses the belief that Ibrahim Kamil could not tolerate the whole situation. He said that Kamil was nervous that day and asked President as-Sadat to accept his resignation as foreign minister. President as-Sadat accepted the resignation and showed understanding of Kamil's circumstances.

Mansur points out that Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil believed that the subject of the evacuation of the Israeli settlements in Sinai should have been specified within the framework of the settlement so that Egypt's right would have been legally confirmed.

In this context Anis Mansur explains that the question of the settlements was a "principled" one, not subject to compromise or confirmation, that the decision on it was a political one and that Begin was not authorized to discuss it because it had to be submitted to the Knesset. At that time, President as-Sadat had said the everything depended on the Knesset's approval or nonapproval. If the Knesset rejected withdrawal from the settlements that have been established on our occupied land, then the entire peace agreement would be null and void.

Anis Mansur points out that Kamil's assistants had frightened him by insisting on the need for a provision on the subject of the settlements in the peace agreement.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

NC062021Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[6 October statement by Sa'd Zahglul Nassar, press secretary of the president of the republic and official spokesman of the president's office--read by announcer]

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat is following the recent developments in Lebanon and the bloodshed which must be halted so that matters will not be aggravated to an extent which could lead to consequences that would bring about a deterioration which might prove difficult to contain.

While watching the situation with extreme interest and concern, President as-Sadat again specifies Egypt's attitude toward the regrettable incidents occurring in Lebanon on the following basis:

1. It is imperative for Israel to immediately cease its support and backing for those who do not adhere to Lebanese legitimacy and the legitimacy of the government of President Ilyas Sarkis. These people are represented by such bodies as the militias of Haddad and Camille Sham'un. It is also imperative to enable the Lebanese Army to control all of Lebanon, including southern Lebanon.

2. Coupled with the halting of this Israeli support and backing, it is imperative for the Syrian forces to withdraw so as to provide an appropriate opportunity and atmosphere for the parties to the conflict in Lebanon to conduct a calm dialog.

3. It is imperative for the Lebanese leaders, Moslem and Christian alike, to meet in an atmosphere of calm dialog to approve a charter for the unity of Lebanon and its sovereignty and territorial integrity to take the place of the 1943 charter.

Egypt has conveyed its stance to President Carter and President Giscard d'Estaing. Egypt supports the initiative made by President Giscard d'Estaing in connection with the solution of the Lebanese crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT WELCOMES ARAB SUMMIT ON LEBANON

NC082048Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2024 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 October--Egypt has announced that it welcomes the convening of an Arab summit conference provided the conference is held at Arab League headquarters and that the conference is preceded by serious and ample preparation in order to discuss the Arab situation in all aspects, particularly the deterioration in the Lebanese situation, which is considered a tragedy in the history of the Arab nation and all humanity.

The above announcement came in a statement made tonight by a Foreign Ministry official. The official said that Egypt believes it is imperative to take the following urgent steps to halt the bloodshed in Lebanon, preserve Lebanon's territorial unity and political independence, and to restore security and the legitimate government to the country:

1. Israel should cease its aid to certain rightist militias which disobey the legitimate government in Lebanon.

2. The Arab summit conference should take the measures needed to end the mission of the Arab Deterrent Forces, composed basically of Syrian forces, and for the withdrawal of these forces from Lebanese territory so that the Lebanese Army will again bring under its control all parts of its national soil, including the southern area.

The official source said that Egypt believes that the achievement of these two basic conditions will create the appropriate atmosphere for the Arab summit conference to urge the Lebanese leaders to conduct a calm dialog among the various Lebanese sects. This dialog will be conducted to achieve a comprehensive national reconciliation on new bases. These bases will insure for Lebanon its national unity, its security and sovereignty, and its territorial integrity. These bases will also enable Lebanon to play its role and recover its natural place in the Arab family.

SNA REPORTS AL-JAMASI RESIGNS AS AS-SADAT'S ADVISER

LD072033Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo--It has been learned that Gen Muhammad Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, who was appointed adviser to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, has tendered his resignation. Before his new appointment, General al-Jamasi occupied the post of deputy premier and minister of war and war production.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS NEW NAVAL FORCES COMMANDER

NC092228Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2224 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--The supreme commander of the armed forces, President Anwar as-Sadat, has issued a decree appointing Rear Admiral Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad as commander of the naval forces.

AL-AHRAM CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI

NC090837Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 October--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the two Camp David accords represent the framework which the Egyptian delegation will use as a basis at the Washington negotiations on Thursday to reach an agreement on the details in accordance with the principles agreed upon in Camp David.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-AHRAM published today, 'Ali said that Egypt's attitude in the negotiations will be one of firm adherence to the principled stands on sovereignty and territory contained in the two agreements. The defense minister emphasized that the two Camp David accords have fortified the atmosphere of confidence which is necessary for the success of this kind of discussion.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that in Egypt, the coming phase will be one of transition from a war economy to a defense economy. What Egypt will save in the coming phase are the expenses of war, which cannot be compared with the expenses and requisites of defense under the umbrella of peace. He explained that the defense economy under the umbrella of peace will provide a chance for development of the armed forces in both quantity and quality and for selecting the advanced weapons and equipment they require.

Lieutenant General 'Ali said that changing the name of his ministry to the Ministry of Defense indicates that war is not an aim or an end in itself as far as Egypt is concerned. Egypt's role is to defend its territories and repulse any aggression that is committed against it, in addition to carrying out its responsibilities for defending the independence of the will of the Arab and African peoples whenever it is requested to do so.

The defense minister concluded by emphasizing that the Egyptian Armed Forces' role during peacetime is the same as in wartime--a basic role of serving the homeland and the Arab nation.

Cairo Radio Interview

NC092255Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2110 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Interview with Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; time and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Was the fact that you were chosen as minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces a surprise to you, Mr Minister?

[Answer] President as-Sadat's selection of me for this position was a complete surprise to me. It is definitely an honor for me to return to the military uniform, which I am proud of. I served in the armed forces for 33 years, so I don't consider myself a stranger to the commanders and men of the armed forces.

[Question] May we ask about the timing of your appointment? The decision to appoint you as commander in chief of the armed forces was made a few days after the signing of the Camp David agreements and a few hours before changing the name from the war ministry to the defense ministry. How do you interpret the significance of this timing?

[Answer] The timing was part of the plan for a comprehensive change in the political sphere at home and abroad on the level of both popular work and executive work. This heralds the beginning of a new era with a new plan of action to meet the demands of a new stage of national action. The aim of this national action is to ease the sufferings of the people and to move to the stage of construction and development. As for changing the name of the war ministry to the defense ministry, apart from the fact that the tendency exists among most states to use the term defense ministry, it confirms the fact that as far as Egypt is concerned, war is not an aim and objective. Egypt's role is to defend the sovereignty of its territory and to repulse any aggression against it. This is in addition to assuming its Arab and African responsibility in defending the will of the Arab and African peoples when asked to do so.

[Question] The man on the street, Your Excellency the Commander in Chief, has the impression that the next stage means moving from a war economy to a peace economy. At the same time, you declared before the start of the military parade held to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the October victory that the armed forces will continue to work energetically to remain strong and developed both in training and armament so they will be fully prepared to carry out their missions at any time and in any direction. How can one reconcile between the two meanings, Your Excellency the Commander in Chief?

[Answer] I really prefer to call it movement from a war economy to a defense economy. What Egypt will save in the coming stage will be the expenses of wars, which do not compare with the expenses and requirements of defense in peacetime. Defense expenditure is a normal part of a state budget, while war expenditure is by nature extraordinary and extremely high.

[Question] Your Excellency the Commander in Chief, in a few days you will leave Cairo for Washington at the head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks with the U.S. and Israeli sides to complete what was agreed upon at Camp David. How do you visualize this new round?

[Answer] The Camp David agreements represent the framework within which we shall move on solid ground to reach agreement on the details in accordance with the principles agreed upon at Camp David. There is no doubt that the U.S. presence as a partner in the talks will have a great effect on moving the wheel toward the desired aim. The Camp David agreements have definitely bolstered the atmosphere of confidence which is necessary for the success of this type of talks. The Egyptian side's position in the talks will definitely be adherence to the principles of safeguarding the land and sovereignty, and at the same time appropriate flexibility in the method of implementation and procedures. This will be in harmony with the sincere intentions.

AS-SADAT INSPECTS SUEZ CANAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NC081614Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 8 October--President Anwar as-Sadat has made a field tour of the southern sector of the Suez Canal, during which he inspected the progress of work in the Suez Canal development project from Lake Timsah to the Deversoir, before leaving Ismailia for Cairo today. The president was accompanied by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, head of the Ismailia governorate parliamentary group, and Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority. The tour lasted 75 minutes.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN ARTISTS

NC082050Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at ceremony held at the Academy of Arts in Cairo to honor Egyptian artists--live]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers and sisters, men and women artists of Egypt: The Day of Art this year, as those who preceded me have already said, coincides with the peace agreement--peace which will provide us and future generations with security, safety and peace of mind.

Here art has a message: This message is to rebuild the Egyptian man. When we achieve peace, we want to rebuild everything. The first thing our efforts must be directed at in the rebuilding process is the rebuilding of the Egyptian man. Art has a great responsibility in developing the Egyptian man. Development will not be right unless it takes its roots from this good land on which we live, from the heritage of this land, from the values of this land.

Art must work to rebuild the Egyptian man just as it always has in Egypt throughout the past 7,000 years. Egypt was the cradle of the arts; it was the cradle of the first civilization in this world 7,000 years ago. A visit to our museum will prove this. When our Tutankhamen exhibitions went to Europe and the United States, people in the Western civilization saw that these exhibits were made by the first civilization some 7,000 years ago. This civilization was rich in music, variety arts, letters, wisdom, poetry, and all kinds of art.

For this reason, I call on my brothers and sisters, men and women artists, as we are beginning our peace march and reconstruction process, to be inspired by the values of this people. We have passed through a period when these values were on the verge of disappearing. The values of this people are loyalty, nobility, love, faith and tenacity in truth. The people of Egypt have not melted away despite 7,000 years of raids by invaders. In fact, the invaders have been absorbed by the Egyptian people. [applause]

At the beginning of this phase I will only promise that a committee will be formed. It will be drawn from you and from the competent authorites so that art will surge forward in an unrestricted and unbounded manner. This is so because we are in the greatest need of building man--and the most effective thing in building man is art.

For this reason I have agreed with his excellency the prime minister that a committee of artists will be formed. The committee will coordinate efforts to enable our artists to take their place in the sun [applause] so that they will be able to produce without restrictions or limits and so that they will be able to make their required contribution to the rebuilding of the Egyptian man in order to immortalize Egypt.

I want our artistic work in the upcoming phase to be characterized by enormity and abundance. I want this work to be characterized by the fertility of this land and its morals. Regardless of the cost, the state will join in this work so that we will achieve an enormous and great work. [applause] Then we will restore for our sons and for the generations to follow the values which had almost been forgotten. We will restore for our people a bright, calm and beautiful life embellished by art in all its aspects and minute particulars. We will also restore for our people such a life in their music, literature, variety arts, songs and performances and in everything which expresses our gratitude to God Almighty for having blessed this land and this homeland.

Your responsibility is great. I promise you that, after you agree on all the things that will put the Egyptian artists ahead of all other artists in the world, the state will place all its potential at your disposal to insure all the artists' rights and improve their conditions.

A great responsibility lies ahead of you. We will rebuild the Egyptian man for the sake of a future which we all want for our country, for our coming generations, for our grandchildren. We want our coming generations and our grandchildren to sense in this future beauty, righteousness, and all the honorable meanings which God almighty has willed for the reconstruction of this land. We want our sons to enjoy every artistic glimpse in the formation of their conscience.

Do not be surprised when I tell you that while I was at Camp David, I had with me tape recordings of Koranic chanting by the late Shaykh Muhammad Rif'at. This chanting not only touched me and helped me meditate, but it also conveyed beautiful tunes which comforted my heart in the most difficult moments of anguish. I also had with me tape recordings of almost all our artists. I went back to these tapes from time to time when, as you know, things became tense--and things became tense throughout the conference until the last day. I was indeed overjoyed by our conference until the last day. I was indeed overjoyed by our art at Camp David. This is a fact.

We are the owners of the first art in the world, the first civilization in the world, the first state in the world, and the first government in the world. Therefore, I want you to produce for our sons things that will make them sense beauty and feel righteousness, good and love. I also want our sons to learn the most modern contemporary technology. We are now rebuilding the country on this basis. In other words, we want to rebuild Egypt according to the most modern achievements of our century.

At the same time, while they are using these material achievements, I want them to enjoy poetry and beautiful words. I want them to be livened by beautiful tunes. I want them to be moved and touched by the recitation of the Koran and its meanings. I want our sons, as they are working with the most modern material products of the West, to be filled with warmth inside. Only art will achieve these things for them from within their hearts.

I invoke God Almighty to grant you success in what we are all heading toward. I also invoke God Almighty to make you successfully shoulder your responsibility for rebuilding the Egyptian man through righteousness, good and beauty. Peace be with you. [applause]

INA: FORMER COMMAND COUNCIL MEMBERS SEND MEMO TO AS'SADAT

JN081650Y Baghdad INA in English 1615 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 October--Members of the Command Council of 23rd July Revolution in Egypt addressed a memorandum to Egypt ruler Anwar as-Sadat denouncing the Camp David accords.

The memorandum published here today the Lebanese AS-SAFIR daily stressed that the accords conform with the Zionist entity and contradict with the Arab League principles and aspirations of the Egyptian people which is an indivisible part of the Arab nation.

The memorandum ridiculed As-Sadat's allegations of restoring Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai or achieving any breakthrough for the deteriorating Egyptian economy which was the outcome of As-Sadat's policy. It further charged the As-Sadat regime with discarding Egypt's pan-Arab responsibilities. The memorandum was signed by surviving members of the Command Council that led the 23d July Revolution in Egypt, namely Husayn ash-Shafi'i, Zakariya Muhyi ad-Din, Kamal ad-Din Husayn and 'Abd al-Latif Baghdad.

AIR FORCE PREVENTS ZIONIST PLANES FROM VIOLATING AIRSPACE

JN091500Y Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--The Iraqi Air Force has foiled more than one attempt by formations of Zionist warplanes to violate the Iraqi airspace on the western borders during last week.

An Iraqi military spokesman said today: "The surveillance and early warning system of our air defence spotted more than one attempt during last week by formations of Zionist warplanes to violate our airspace in the western border area.

"The watchfulness and vigilance of our air force have prevented the realisation of the enemy purposes and compelled him to withdraw across the airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR SENDS ENVOY TO DAMASCUS

JN070845Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0838 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--The envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad left Baghdad for Damascus this morning. The envoy, Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member, stated that he carries a written message to President Hafiz al-Asad from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr in reply to the message President al-Bakr received last week.

The envoy is accompanied by the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

Envoy Returns

JN080738Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 October--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received here this morning his personal envoy to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The envoy, Tariq 'Azia, Revolution Command Council member, returned to Baghdad from Damascus at midnight following a short visit during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and handed him a written message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The meeting lasted for 2 hours.

While in Damascus, the Iraqi envoy met with Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Plaestine National Council, and handed him a written message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr addressed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, dealing with Iraq's call to convene an Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

It should be recalled that 'Arafat is currently touring a number of Arab gulf states.

In another development, so far 16 countries have agreed to attend the summit conference. The kings and presidents of these countries have conveyed their acceptance to Iraqi envoys who gave them messages from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr inviting them to attend the conference. These countries are: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Bahrain, Oman, the UAE, Qatar, Jordan, the PDRY and the YAR.

The Tunisian president told Iraqi envoy Taha Yasin Ramadan that he would refer the Iraqi invitation to the Tunisian cabinet as soon as possible.

KUWAITI PAPER QUOTES MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PLO, SYRIA

NC0711l0Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 7 October--Citing informed Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] is making intensive efforts to reconcile Iraq and the PLO. According to these sources, the PFLP believes that the prospects for reconciliation are now better than before, particularly following the recent rapprochement between Iraq and Syria.

Meanwhile, Iraqi Information Minister Qasim Hammudi said he would welcome a visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Iraq. He would also welcome any meeting between the two countries at any level.

In a statement published in AL-QABAS, the Iraqi minister called for opening a new page with Syria because the supreme interest is more important than peripheral differences. Iraq also feels that it is not remote from the imperialist-Zionist danger. Iraq is considered the strategic depth behind Syria and Jordan, particularly in view of the improvements in modern weapons. This puts Iraq within range of the enemy's air force.

The Iraqi minister reaffirmed that Iraq rejects any settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN082058Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 October--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived here this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Habash praised the Revolution Command Council resolution calling for unifying the Arab nation's efforts and directing them toward liberation. He added that Iraq's entry into the northern front with all its military weight constitutes an effective step in confronting the Zionist enemy's conspiracies and in strengthening the Arab nation's steadfastness. Dr Habash stressed that his visit to Iraq comes within the framework of constant dialog and consultations among the various nationalist forces in the Arab homeland to confront the momentous dangers threatening the Arab nation's destiny and aspirations in the wake of the Camp David conference and its humiliating results.

He was welcomed at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member, and Sa'dun Shakir, Ba'th regional command member.

Holds Talks With Ba'th

JN092024Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--A session of talks was held this evening between a Ba'th Party delegation and a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP]. The Ba'th Party delegation was headed by Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and official in charge of the Palestine and armed struggle office, while the PFLP delegation was headed by front secretary Dr George Habash. The talks dealt with the current Arab situation in light of Iraq's call for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad and relations between the Ba'th party and the PFLP.

SARKIS TO TOUR ARAB COUNTRIES, RETURN TO DAMASCUS

NC090655Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Last night's talks between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad were joined at 0100 by army commander Gen Victor Khuri and Arab Deterrent Forces commander Col Sami al-Khatib on the Lebanese side and by Chief of Staff Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi on the Syrian side.

After the talks, which ended at 0145, President al-Asad made the following statement: In our talks, we achieved 75 percent of what we seek. We are optimistic and are looking for practical means and quite often for more than one measure. President Sarkis will choose the most suitable measure.

President al-Asad added: President Sarkis will embark on a tour of some Arab countries tomorrow. Before coming here from Lebanon, President Sarkis had decided on this tour but I did not have a chance to talk about it.

President al-Asad said that after completing his tour, President Sarkis will return to Syria and then the talks will be concluded.

Asks Prince Fahd for Troops

TA100854Y Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Oct (AFP)--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has asked Saudi Arabia to send 10,000 troops to take up positions in conservative controlled sectors of east Beirut, the Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS said today.

Mr Sarkis also asked Saudi Arabia to press U.S. President Jimmy Carter for an American initiative to help settle the Lebanese crisis.

Mr Carter recently called for a settlement to the crisis and the convening of an Arab summit similar to the one held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 1976, the paper added. It did not reveal the nature of the U.S. initiative suggested by Mr Sarkis.

KUWAITI NEWSPAPER SAYS SARKIS, AL-HUSS DISAGREE

NC080913Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 8 October--Quoting reliable political sources in Beirut, the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS today says that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and his prime minister, Dr Salim al-Huss, have sharply and seriously disagreed on measures which must be adopted to tackle the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Quoting those sources, the paper says that among the reasons for the disagreement is the fact that President Sarkis now insists on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the eastern quarters of Beirut and their replacement by forces of the Lebanese Army. The Lebanese president also insists that France should place some of its military units in a state of preparedness so that they may intervene to maintain security when necessary in the future in some of the eastern areas of Lebanon.

AL-QABAS says further that President Sarkis insists on going ahead with the rebuilding of the army on the basis followed so far. He also refuses the introduction of any radical amendments to the army law. Moreover, the president insists that the Palestinian resistance adheres to the agreements concluded between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO and on the resignation of Salim al-Huss to form a new political government.

Salim al-Huss in turn rejects the resignation of the government or seeking the aid of UN forces instead of the deterrent forces. He also refuses the idea of seeking the aid of the Lebanese Army in an extensive way before introducing amendments to the army's structure. Al-Huss further refuses any international initiative not based on advance coordination between Lebanon and Syria.

VOL: AL-HUSS REFUSES TO RECEIVE INVITATION TO ARAB SUMMIT

NC091545Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss refused to receive an invitation to Lebanon to attend the Arab summit conference which is intended to be held in Baghdad. He requested the Iraqi ambassador, Qasim as-Samawi, who called on him on this occasion, to convey the invitation to President Sarkis after he returns from his current Arab tour.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON SARKIS' ACTIVITIES, OWN ROLE

NC100804Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement this morning:

I appreciate the cause of the fears and misgivings that have gripped many citizens as a result of the participation of one side in the delegation accompanying the president on his trip and of keeping the other side out of the picture regarding the development that has taken place in the talks and then in the movement. I also respect the feelings of those who have been shocked by this strange phenomenon. Taking all this into consideration, it is my duty to reassure all those people that this phenomenon in no way alters anything of our reality or system. This innovation cannot become a precedent. However, one fact remains. It is that any singlehanded tackling of the situation is not possible or acceptable. No decision can be taken without the approval of the government, particularly if the matter is connected with something basic and fateful.

We are aware of our national responsibilities and realize that we have a role to play in making decisions--a role which we cannot concede or abandon, regardless of anything.

Nevertheless, the delicate nature of the circumstances dictate that we should be doubly keen to cling to discernment, patience and wisdom and to be aware of the pitfalls which confront our homeland and the snares that are being set for it.

BUTRUS SAYS FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN LEBANON

NC091045Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Replying to a question on the Lebanese-Syrian talks, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: Presidents Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad discussed the current situation in Lebanon and practical means to end the present situation.

He added: President Ilyas Sarkis will embark on a visit to a number of Arab countries today, beginning with Saudi Arabia, for talks with senior officials on current Lebanese issues. President Sarkis will stop in Damascus on his way back to Lebanon to meet again with President al-Asad and continue their talks.

Minister Butrus concluded by saying that it was agreed to convene an urgent conference in Lebanon of the foreign ministers of the states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces.

VOL: ISRAELI BOATS, PALESTINIANS CLASH ON SOUTH COAST

NC100635Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Reports from south Lebanon indicate that Israeli boats exchanged fire with Palestinian positions on the southern Lebanese coast. No details are known about any losses caused by the clash.

VOL: SYRIAN BLOCKADE OF BEIRUT AREAS CONTINUES

Beirut Eastern Entrances Closed

NC100835Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In the security sphere, the two bridges of the eastern entrance of Beirut continue to be closed to citizens, who are subjected to sniping by Syrian forces deployed on both ends of Al-Karantinah bridge. The Syrian blockade of the eastern areas is still effective--a matter which denies the areas any medical aid or foodstuffs. The blockade has barred the International Red Cross from carrying out its humanitarian duty.

The IRC director estimated the initial figures on the victims of the Syrian shelling as 1,300 dead and 3,000 wounded. He put the figure for new refugees as over 500,000. He added that, so far, over 80 bodies have been pulled from underneath the rubble.

VOL: Syrians Make Further Attempts

NC091804Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Syrian forces are still trying to impose their blockade on the northern and southern suburbs by carrying out sniping operations in the area of Al-Karantinah and Burj Hammud bridges. This morning, three citizens were killed and a fourth person was wounded in the area. Furthermore, shells were fired on the northern Al-Matn shore and explosions were heard in some parts of the capital and the southern suburb.

Units of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization and the Palestine Liberation Army have appeared among the elements of the Syrian Deterrent forces in the Al-Barjawi-Rizq area.

VOL: Citizens Maltreated at Roadblocks

NC100703Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Roadblocks at the western area entrances to the eastern area of Beirut have been stopping and searching automobiles and destroying any foodstuffs or medicines which the citizens may have for their relatives in eastern Beirut. Those manning the roadblocks have been very violent with the citizens and have used bad language to them.

Meanwhile, Syrian forces have continued to facilitate abnormal practices by the leftist and Communist parties and the Palestinian organizations in the western area, where the citizens have started to become restless about this behavior.

FREE LEBANON RADIO: PLA ELEMENTS TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS

NC100626Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0550 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Israeli Government considers the entry of two Palestinian brigades from Syria into Lebanon a very dangerous event. It has now been confirmed that a 700-man battalion from the Hittin Brigade has arrived in Beirut and has taken up positions in the Ash-Shiyha-'Ayn ar-Rummanah area.

The deployment of Palestinian forces in that volatile area refutes the allegations of the Palestinian spokesman that the forces entered Lebanon following the shelling by Israeli gunboats of a Fatah naval military base in the Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' area on the west side of the capital.

VOL: Palestinian Forces in Ash-Shiyah

NC091820Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] News reports from 'Ayn ar-Rummanah state that there are Palestinian military concentrations estimated at some 700 elements stationed in the downtown Ash-Shiyah quarters. Palestinian sources justified the presence of these forces of the Hittin Brigade as being a precautionary measure against Israeli attacks on the capital.

RADIO CITES WAFA ON DEATH OF PALESTINIAN OFFICER

NC100627Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0550 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Palestine news agency WAFA reported that Lt Col Nabil Nasr, commander of the Palestinian forces on the southern side of the Lebanese capital, was killed on Friday. It is believed that the Palestinian commander was killed while fighting with the Syrian occupation army in the 7-day war against the Lebanese.

VOL: SYRIAN INTELLIGENCE MEN STORM BEIRUT INA OFFICES

NC091810Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Elements of the Syrian intelligence service stormed the Iraqi news agency offices in Beirut by breaking door locks. The intelligence elements ransacked the office and took with them papers and files, the contents of which are not known.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW VISIT

JN061942Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at 1815 today following his visit to the Soviet Union. The party-government delegation which accompanied his excellency on this historic visit also returned.

Joint Communique Issued

For the apparent text of the joint Soviet-Syrian communique on the visit by President Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Al-Asad Cables Brezhnev

JN062022Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad sent a cable from his plane to President Leonid Brezhnev. The text of the cable is as follows:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: While returning to the homeland following our meetings with you and your comrades in the party and state leadership, I would like to express our total satisfaction with the agreement of viewpoints which emerged during our talks and which contributed to further consolidating relations between our two countries. At the same time, I would like to thank you once again for the welcome and hospitality accorded us.

Dear Comrade, I wish continued good health and happiness to you and further successes, progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad

ATH-THAWRAH on Moscow Visit

JN070923Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0435 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] On its front page, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH discusses the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union. Under the headline "Damascus and Moscow and the Responsible Meeting on the Anniversary of the Arab War," ATH-THAWRAH says:

We in Syria have no use for fanatical slogans except those slogans identified with our cause. We first formulate our position of struggle and then approach our friends and brethren on the basis of that position. In critical moments, we confront difficult circumstances without hesitation in order to score victory or create the factors for victory.

Syria is organically linked with the pan-Arab cause and insistence on upholding fateful Arab issues. We deal with world forces on this principle. We know our circle of struggle in the world. We know our friends and partners in the general international struggle. In this connection, we are always conscious of our relationship with the Soviet Union. Our vision is clear and nothing can prevent us from performing our responsibility in this circle of struggle.

Those principles were carried by Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad, who had discussions accordingly with the Soviet friends. Those principles were also accredited by the Kremlin leaders as practical bases for the required serious and urgent dialog with Hafiz al-Asad. That simply means that what happened in the 2 great days of President al-Asad's visit to Moscow did not fall in the sphere of political courtesy or mere general political discussions. The current circumstances, which are not favorable for our just national struggle, require serious and responsible action and comprehensive, constant struggle by Arab Syria and the friendly Soviet Union. Regardless of our political or emotional assessment of the Arab leader's trip to Moscow, there are facts which we must discuss regarding the results of this Syrian-Soviet meeting.

After outlining the most important provisions of the joint statement on the talks which President al-Asad had with Soviet leaders in Moscow, ATH-THAWRAH says: We can say that the visit is successful, and we can be reassured about its results. The visit will bolster Arab steadfastness and restrain the trend toward capitulation and aggression. However, the most reassuring thing rests in the awareness and efforts of Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad. This has reassured Soviet leaders about the continuity of the Arab-Soviet efforts to overcome weakness and to stop subversion in this area. While things were quiet in the beautiful Soviet capital, the Kremlin embraced Hafiz al-Asad. Through the continuous and intensive efforts of President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab rights found those who understood and supported them. There were decisions made and there were secrets, some of which Arab steadfastness will disclose and some which will be disclosed in time, so that everyone can be assured that Damascus is fighting with pride and has never been accustomed to anything save steadfastness for right and peace.

AL-ASAD DISCUSSES LEBANON WITH SARKIS, OTHER PARTIES

Sarkis Arrives

JN062140Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Damascus at 2250 tonight. He was met at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and other ministers.

Al-Asad, Sarkis Meet

JN062347Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] A meeting was held in the presidential palace at 2330 yesterday [6 October] between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces. On the Lebanese side, the meeting was attended by Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and defense; Farid Rufayil, minister of justice and finance; and Gen Victor Khuri, commander of the Lebanese Army. The meeting was also attended by Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Damascus at the head of the official delegation on a short visit.

## Further on Talks

JN071635Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis resumed their talks at the presidential palace at 1230 today. The two presidents continued their review of all aspects of the situation in Lebanon including the security situation and means to stabilize it as well as Syria's concern for every citizen in Lebanon.

At the end of the meeting at 1430, President al-Asad and His Excellency President Sarkis moved to the guest palace where they had dinner. Participating in the banquet were the members of the Lebanese delegation as well as 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Adib Milhim, minister of presidential affairs; and Lt Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces.

## Sarkis, Al-Asad Resume Talks

JN082138Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Their Excellencies Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis resumed their talks at 2130 today. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and minister of defense, attended the meeting.

## Kuwaiti Newspaper on Talks

NC091050Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 9 October--In a dispatch from Damascus published today, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that the talks between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis have achieved no progress so far. The paper says the reason for this is that the Lebanese president did not propose a comprehensive (?solution) to the entire Lebanese crisis; he only concentrated on bringing about a cease-fire. Syria, however, asserted during the negotiations that a cease-fire was the easiest point in the negotiations and what is important is finding a political solution that will turn the cease-fire into an established fact that is likely to continue.

The paper says this means that it is necessary to discuss the questions of cooperation with Israel, political detente, participation in the defense law and the basis of building a balanced Lebanese Army. It adds that unless a plan is drawn up for these issues, the Lebanese problem will remain unresolved and is liable to explode.

The paper says that the composition of the delegation accompanying President Sarkis in the discussions disappointed Syrian officials because it is considered a delegation representing the views of the Lebanese Front alone. That is why Syria called delegations representing the Islamic Grouping, the Patriotic Front and the National Movement, as well as the Palestinian resistance, in order to establish a balance and have all viewpoints expressed in the negotiations. This has led to a delay in achieving any results.

## Al-Asad Receives Other Delegations

JN081430Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 October--At 1430 today President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement led by Walid Junblatt. The delegation consists of George Hawi, In'am Ra'd, Jamal Fakuri, Samir Sabbagh, Dawud Hamid and Riyad Ra'd.

The president also received a Patriotic Front delegation led by Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the front. The delegations consists of 'Asim Qansuh, Samir Tarabulisi, Yusuf al-Ashqar and Wadi' al-Hilu.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces. During the meeting, a review was made of all aspects of the Lebanese situation. The President stressed to the two delegations Syria's desire that calm and security prevail in all areas of Lebanon and that Lebanon's unity be preserved. The president then explained Syria's efforts in this regard.

Al-Asad Meets With Islamic Group

JN081806Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 October--At 1815 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the delegation of the Islamic grouping in Beirut. The delegation is made up of Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Dr Nasib al-Barbir, Shafiq al-Wazzan, Malik Salam and Muhammad Jarudi.

During the meeting, a review was made of the latest developments in Lebanon and the efforts exerted by Syria in its desire that peace and calm prevail in Lebanon and that the unity of Lebanon's people and territory be preserved.

Sarkis Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN091125Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis left Damascus for Saudi Arabia this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw him off at Damascus International Airport.

Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign and defense minister, told newsmen that Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis studied the current situation in Lebanon and discussed practical means to overcome the current situation.

Al-Asad Sees 'Arafat, Others

JN081127Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Executive Committee members Zuhayr Muhsin, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Talal Naji and Hamid Abu Sittah. He also received Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf, Taysir Qubba'ah and 'Ali Ishaq. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces.

Khaddam Meets With Lebanese

JN091648Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received this afternoon Talal al-Mar'abi, Nasib al-Khatib, 'Ali 'Id, and Suhayl Hamada, secretaries of the Confrontation Front in Lebanon.

In a statement after the meeting, Nasib al-Khatib said that they noted Syria's concern for Lebanon's unity through 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs ministers. He added that the Arab Deterrent Forces entered Lebanon to restore stability and security through Arab will and that Syria is working relentlessly to achieve that goal. Al-Khatib denounced the agent militias' acts of sabotage against Lebanon. He said that these militias are acting under Israeli inspiration to partition Lebanon.

WALDHEIM'S ENVOY ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN072029Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, special envoy of the UN secretary general, arrived in Damascus this evening accompanied by his special assistant, (Dhiya Rizfi). He was received at Damascus International Airport by the director of the American Department at the Foreign Ministry, a representative of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, the UN resident representative and the acting UN commander of the disengagement forces.

SYRIA, PLO AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN ARAB SUMMIT

JN082130Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that, following contacts held among the parties of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, it has been decided to accept the Iraqi invitation to participate in the Arab summit conference proposed for Baghdad.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated that the PLO Executive Committee also agrees to participate in the proposed conference.

Spokesman Welcomes Summit Initiative

JN091132Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--An official Syrian spokesman stated that Syria welcomes Iraq's initiative to convene an Arab summit conference and believes that the convening of such a summit it necessary under the circumstances. The spokesman said that Syria will exert all possible efforts to make the summit succeed.

The official Syrian spokesman said Syria appreciates the preparedness of fraternal Iraq to place its resources in the service of steadfastness and confrontation and this constitutes an important factor in coping with developments that might arise in the Arab area.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY APPROVES STATIONING OF IRAQI FORCES

JN100915Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Oct 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Text] Damascus, exclusive for AR-RA'Y--Informed Syrian sources told AR-RA'Y yesterday that the Syrian Government agreed to let Iraqi forces be stationed on the Syrian front.

The sources said that Syria appreciates the preparedness of fraternal Iraq to place its resources in the service of steadfastness and confrontation and this constitutes an important factor in coping with the developments that might arise in the Arab area.

On the other hand, AR-RA'Y learned that Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will leave Damascus on 19 October to attend the Arab foreign ministers conference, which will be held in Baghdad before the convocation of the Arab summit in the Iraqi capital.

Observers here believe that these developments mean that Syria and Iraq are currently working toward forgetting their differences in order to cope with the current phase which requires the unification of efforts in face of the great challenges posed to the Arab nation represented by the Camp David agreements.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN0720402Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] In a statement today on the fifth anniversary of the October War of Liberation, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi pointed out the significance of the war. He said that every Arab victory springs first and foremost from Arab capabilities. Any victory is achieved through unity and is strengthened in cooperation with all peoples and forces opposed to Zionism and attempts to dominate the area.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Halabi said that 6 October was the time for a great role for which preparations had been made. Syria, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, undertook the principal mission.

Al-Halabi further said: Syria, with its people, party and army under President al-Asad, was the main force in the October War and is still the main force in the stand of confrontation and steadfastness. With its honorable stand, Syria safeguards the aims of the October War and maintains the Arab and international magnitude of that war. Syria is also transforming the Syrian Arab society into an effective patriotic and pan-Arab potential commensurate with all the firmness and solidarity required for the Arab cause.

Syria's role in Lebanon has been proof of its principled stand and is a decisive strategic factor in safeguarding the unity of the Lebanese people and territory, supporting the legitimate authorities and standing up in the face of Zionist ambitions and plots aimed at partitioning Lebanon. Al-Halabi stressed that Syria will remain an impregnable stronghold that will direct the aspirations of the Arab masses toward continued resistance and struggle in every stage.

Concluding his statement Al-Halabi said: The patriotic and pan-Arab values and the concepts of heroism, honor and sacrifice which all Syrian citizens and the armed forces have faithfully upheld in all battles and our great marytrs, who have sacrificed their lives for us in the Golan, Sinai and the occupied homeland, will make this great people gain deeper confidence and firmer determination to stand behind their party and leader in every field of struggle. These values will light for us and for the Arab nation the road to unity, freedom and socialism.

## MOROCCO

### KING HASSAN II MIGHT JOIN BAGHDAD ARAB SUMMIT

LD071114Y Rabat MAP in English 0905 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 Oct (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco met a top Iraqi official Friday at the Skhirat Royal Palace who urged the king to attend Baghdad's proposed Arab summit.

The Iraqi official, Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the commanding council for the revolution, indicated after his meeting Friday morning that King Hassan II might join the summit, to be held early November. Mr Yasin told newsmen after arrival at Rabat airport Thursday night that "Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will be barred from the Arab summit unless he renounces the Camp David agreements." The Iraqi official also said "King Hassan II has a key role to play in the success of the Arab summit."

Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, who sent a message to King Hassan II via Mr Yasin, called for an urgent summit to heal Arab unity after the Camp David accords.

So far, nine countries have agreed to attend--North Yemen, Sudan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

### OSMAN: ANOTHER ALGERIAN ATTACK 'WOULD SPELL WAR'

LD071616Y Rabat MAP in English 1416 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Oct (MAP)--Prime Minister Ahmed Osman warned Algeria at an "independents" congress Friday that another guerrilla attack against Morocco would spell war.

Prime Minister Osman told 3,500 delegates of the independents' movement and 500 members of foreign political parties that "the Moroccans are capable of mobilising to confront the repeated aggressions (against the kingdom) of its enemies." The Algerian Government, said Osman, acting president of the Independents' Party, "plans to isolate and surround our country, destroying its ties with neighboring Mauritania." Mr Osman and other top "independents" leaders called the congress to draw up a charter for the movement and establish 12 national policy commissions, covering issues from defense to mining.

The independents' movement was formed during the last elections to "fill a gap that existed in Moroccan politics," said Mr Osman. According to the prime minister, the other parties here were "based on ancient concepts not attuned to the political and social realities that Morocco has known over the last 20 years."

Nevertheless, the independents' movement, said Mr Osman, "doesn't intend to block the other political parties, but to represent a current of opinions and social classes."

In the legislative elections last year, the independents won a 144-seat majority of the 264 seat parliament. The closest contender, the Istiqlal Party, took 51 seats.

### Prefers Negotiated Solution

LD091514Y Rabat MAP in English 1427 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Casablanca, 9 Oct (MAP)--Prime Minister Ahmed Osman told a press conference after being elected president of the National Assembly of Independents (RNI) Sunday that Morocco wants to find a "negotiated solution" to the Sahara conflict.

However, the independents congress vowed "absolute support" should King Hassan II exercise the "right of pursuit" to strike at guerrilla bases in Algeria. Nevertheless, added Mr Osman, "democratic institutions are the nation's best defense against an outside menace."

At the Casablanca congress, Mr Osman was unanimously voted president of the independent movement, a loose-knit coalition formed, as the prime minister said, "to fill a political void left by the Moroccan parties." Over 3,500 independent delegates from all Morocco took part in the vote.

Although the independents gathered a 144-seat majority of the 264-seat Moroccan parliament, it wasn't until the Casablanca congress that the movement adopted a name--the National Assembly of Independents (RNI)--and a party platform on crucial political, economic and social issues.

The RNI's Casablanca congress, attended by 500 delegates from other countries, drew up a score of recommendations which the independents will put before the Moroccan parliament. Most of the recommendations were aimed at the Saharan conflict and easing the financial squeeze that has hit Morocco over the last three years.

The RNI wants the non-aligned countries to intervene with Algeria and urge them "to cease their activities of hiring bands of mercenaries, kidnaping civilians and creating zones of tension in the region."

The RNI also adopted measures on the Middle East, ones that support the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and their right to a homeland, the liberation of east Jerusalem, the return of all Israeli-occupied territories, and any action that might lead to a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The independents also warned the PLO to "remove themselves from inter-Arab quarrels that have nothing to do with the Palestinian cause."

## WESTERN SAHARA

### ALGIERS REPORTS FORMATION OF SDAR GOVERNMENT

LD100112Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Command Council of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] issued a statement yesterday announcing the formation of the SDAR Government emanating from the fourth general people's congress of the POLISARIO Front. The formation of the government is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister | Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed |
| Minister of Defense | Brahim Chali Ould Mostefa |
| Minister of Justice | Mohamed Ould Ziou |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs | Ibrahim Hakim |
| Minister of Information | Mohamed Salem Ould Salek |
| Minister and Cabinet Adviser | Mohamed Ould Saydati |
| Secretary General of the Ministry of Trade | Moulay Ahmed Ould Baba |
| Secretary General of the Ministry of Health | Salek Ould Bouyah |
| Secretary General of the Ministry of Communications and Power | Hamoudi Ould Ahmed Baba |
| Secretary General of the Ministry of Education | Ali Ould Mahmoud |

The statement points out that members of the new SDAR Government held their first meeting in the liberated areas on 4 and 5 October to study the national and international situation in the light of the historic resolutions adopted by the fourth general people's congress of the POLISARIO Front. In conclusion, the statement emphasizes that as in the past the SDAR Government is determined to apply the resolutions of the general people's congress and the policy drawn up by it.

On another matter, a POLISARIO Front delegation led by Ma' al-Aynayn Ould Sadek, member of the Political Bureau and the deputy of the official in charge of the front's Foreign Relations Committee, attended the 77th annual conference of the British Labor Party in Blackpool between 2 and 6 October. The POLISARIO Front delegation, which was invited to attend the conference, made a number of contacts with the leadership of the British Labor Party and with the foreign delegations attending the conference.

The resolution approved by the National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party on 18 April 1978 in the annual report of the Executive Committee and endorsed by the 77th conference was received with great satisfaction by Saharan officials because in this resolution the British Labor Party expresses its support for the right of the Saharan people to self-determination inside the borders inherited from the Spanish era and affirms the consolidation of its relations with the POLISARIO Front and other liberation movements.

It is worth recalling that another Saharan delegation of the POLISARIO Front also participated in the meetings of the Socialist Democratic Party in Sweden toward the end of last September.

YADIN REACTS TO GHALI INTERVIEW, OTHER ISSUES

TA081509Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[Text] After today's cabinet session the deputy prime minister told our correspondent that the delegation is leaving for Washington in order to sign a peace treaty with Egypt. In this way he reacted to the announcement by the Egyptian politician Butrus Ghali, in which he claimed that the negotiations on the Egyptian issue are connected with the negotiations about the affairs of the West Bank.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Professor Yadin said that Israel congratulates the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and that it is continuing to follow the developments closely.

Delegation Composition

TA081747Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The cabinet session today was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin. This is what he said after the session: [begin recording]

The ministerial committee will receive continuous, up to date accounts, will convene often. If it should think that there are problems which require a discussion in the cabinet as well, the cabinet will be convened. This will especially and certainly be true if, for some reason, any basic problems should arise in Washington which, according to its members, go beyond the agreements. In other words, so the cabinet can discuss the issues as it should, it will convene from time to time to hear reports. Let us not forget that, unlike the Camp David talks, the prime minister is here now. He, of course, together with the cabinet, in this sense must conduct the negotiations and any decision which must be taken or approved will be brought to the cabinet for decision. [end recording]

REPORTER EXPLAINS REASONS FOR DELEGATION COMPOSITION

TA081748Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The decision which was made [on the composition of the delegation to Washington] and which the cabinet secretary defined as unprecedented, provides that the Israeli representation in the negotiations in Washington would comprise all the seven members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, but that only two of the members--the foreign minister and the defense minister--would actually conduct the negotiations in the U.S. capital.

The reason for this decision is that all the components of the coalition are interested in being involved in the negotiating process, in contrast to what had taken place at the Camp David summit, when the Camp David agreements were brought to the cabinet for approval after the fact, after the prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister--who conducted the negotiations there--agreed on them.

Several ministers raised this argument today, and demanded that this time all the components of the cabinet have the opportunity of closely following the negotiations via the ministerial committee. Therefore it was agreed that the two ministers who will be in Washington will provide current reports to the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, and it in turn will hold discussions and make decisions.

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON

TA090642Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Now we go to Ben-Gurion Airport, from which Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman leaves this morning for the United States to join the foreign minister for the peace talks with Egypt. The defense minister is accompanied by Brig Gen Efrayim Poran, the prime minister's military secretary, and by the minister's military aide de camp, Lt Col Ilan Tehila. At Ben-Gurion Airport Weizman said that he was sorry that General al-Jamasi was not participating in the talks, but this fact also carried with it a blessing and symbolism, since it showed that peace was not signed between people, but between countries. Military correspondent Roni Dani'el was among those seeing off the defense minister at Lod. [Begin recording]

[Weizman] We will be on our guard, on the one hand, and will do all we can, on the other, for this agreement to be a good one, so that the coming generations will not say: What did they do to us in 1978, the generations of 1988 or 1998? I am leaving with very mixed feelings. I have had very many experiences on the eves of battle. I am not making a comparison with this, but the feeling of leaving for basic and final talks between us and the Egyptians which, in the end, will lead to a peace agreement, is an extremely interesting feeling which it is hard for me, so early in the morning, to analyze and describe.

[Dani'el] Mr Defense Minister, what are the main issues you will discuss in Washington?

[Weizman] This is the first time in my life that I am going to sign or to deal with a peace agreement. We have legal people here and a team made up for various issues--there will be no main things, there will be various issues. For example, there is no doubt that, first and foremost, we are going to deal with security affairs, or rather, first and foremost with the security issue: How we will redeploy the IDF; what the stages of moving backward will be. I suggest that we do not call this retreat, you retreat from battle. We are redeploying, rearraying; the border will be an open one. There will certainly be forces on both sides of it, but forces with a separation of 150 km. Afterward,problems of economics, of relations. For example, you want to go to Cairo for a weekend. Do you need a visa? Will you pay customs duties? On what yes and on what no? I imagine that several heads are already working on problems of customs duties. Problems of sanitation, issues of common tourism, agricultural development, a whole bundle. [end recording]

On Lebanese Problem

TA090643Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpts] The Defense minister left for the United States this morning to join the foreign minister for the continuation of the peace talks with Egypt.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Weizman said that there is grave significance in the appearance of two Palestinian brigades in the sector. He recalled that originally the Syrians came to separate the Palestinians and the Lebanese and now they are bringing in the Palestinians to separate the warring parties, and this is a sad picture. The defense minister said that the issue of Lebanon will certainly be brought up in the talks in Washington, both with the Americans and, possibly, with the Egyptians.

On Gahli Statement

TA091333Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpts] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left this morning for the United States, where he will join the Israeli delegation in the peace talks with Egypt.

Minister Weizman was asked about the statement attributed to acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali to the effect that the agreement about to be signed in Washington between Israel and Egypt will be a blueprint for withdrawal from the West Bank and the Golan Heights. [begin recording]

[Weizman] Yes, I know Butrus has said a few things like this. Well, I can see in the peace treaty a blueprint to things that should be done, some things can be done. I wouldn't be that general about what we have achieved with the Egyptians. Egypt is one problem, the Golan Heights is another problem, the West Bank and Gaza are definitely a different problem. I don't think that everybody has a --that we have a common denominator between the four disputed areas. We are primarily and basically and fundamentally going for a finalization of all the details of the peace treaty agreements that I hope will be signed before the end of 1978. [end recording]

I asked Mr Weizman whether he thought there would be a need for any more incursions by Israeli gunboats into Lebanese waters. [begin recording]

[Weizman] Gunboats sounds like China in 1924. No, it's not gunboats, you would be surprised what it was. But--no--I don't think so, but--I wouldn't like to come out with sweeping statements. We will have to watch very carefully what happens there and we are very careful in our watching. [end recording]

POST FEATURES TEXT OF DAYAN'S SPEECH TO UNGA

TA100733Y Jerusalem POST in English 10 Oct 78 p 7 TA

[Text of speech by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan delivered at United Nations General Assembly on 9 October 1978]

[Text] Mr President:

Permit me to join the distinguished representatives who have spoken before me in this general debate to offer you the congratulations of the delegation of Israel on your election to the high office of president of the 33rd General Assembly. My delegation is confident that you will guide this session with fairness and wisdom.

It is my pleasure to congratulate the Solomon Islands on their independence and admission to the UN.

As we reflect upon the work of the UN over this past year, one undertaking stands out above all others. It was the noble attempt to reach an agreement on disarmament to turn precious resources to improving the lot of the common man. In the Middle East, we have recently witnessed an unprecedented escalation of weapons purchased by the Arab states--amounting to $11 billion in orders since the beginning of 1977. Indeed, over the past five years, the arms agreements signed by these states have outstripped both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries in the ratio of their arms build up.

Israel is prepared to play its part in the reduction of the arms race and remains ready to enter into agreements on arms limitation with all states in the Middle East. There is no doubt, however that the appropriate way to bring about an arms reduction in the Middle East is through peace treaties which would include limitations on armaments within their framework. Indeed, the mere transformation from a state or war to one of peace will move the states involved to dedicate their resources to economic development rather than military aims.

Mr President,

Terrorist groups continue to threaten the lives of innocent men, women and children in different parts of the world. Once again, it must be emphasized that terrorism could be virtually eliminated if certain countries did not continue to provide arms, training and refuge to its practitioners; yet, we are gratified that states which once stood helplessly by have begun to assert themselves. Mention should be made, for example, of the Federal German Republic's rescue operation at Mogadiscio and of the statement by the recent economic summit of heads of state and government meeting in Bonn, wherein they recognized the need for immediate action to cease all flights to and from a country which refuses to extradite or prosecute hijackers of aircraft. It is only through such concerted and effective action that the world can be freed from organized terrorism.

In the field of human rights no state should ignore a violation of human rights wherever it may occur in the world. Israel continues to follow closely the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union. We welcome the recent increase in the number of exit visas issued, although a great number of Jews are still denied the elementary human right to emigrate.

In addition administrative obstacles and arbitrary restrictions still threaten the social and economic livelihood and personal freedom of Jews seeking to emigrate.

We have been particularly concerned at the harsh prison sentences passed this year on Jews whose only crime is their desire to rejoin their families in Israel--Grigory Goldstein, Yosef Begun, Ida Mudel, Vladimir Slepak, Simon Shnirman and Anatoly Shcharansky. These sentences caused bitter protest and indignation throughout the world. The Soviet Union should release these and other prisoners of conscience and allow those who want to emigrate to Israel and rejoin their families to do so.

Mr President,

We cannot be silent in the face of the rising incitement and defamation against the State of Israel and the Jewish people, its religion, culture and national movement as manifested day after day, in the official Soviet media. These anti-Semitic attacks, unprecedented in their intensity, may have most dangerous consequences. In this regard, it must be noted that the Soviet authorities still do not permit Jews to practise their ancient traditions and culture and in fact take severe measures against Jews who wish to do so. We appeal to the Soviet Union to allow Jewish culture to be expressed freely.

We also deeply regret that the Syrian Government continues to violate the universal declaration of human rights and other relevant international conventions by refusing to permit its Jewish citizens to leave and be reunited with their relatives residing in other lands.

Mr President,

One of the most important trends in world politics today remains the determined aspiration of the new and developing nations to take their place in the international political and economic arena. Being a developing nation itself, Israel strongly identifies with the aspirations of nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America to transform their political independence into a full and equal economic partnership with the older established nations of the world.

To that end, the north-south dialogue, with its guidelines on the transfer of resources, marks an important beginning and the Government of Israel appreciates the efforts of the UN and its agencies in encouraging this process. My government particularly welcomes the results of the TCDC conference in Buenos Aires where Israel proposed a voluntary agreement for the exchange of technical assistance among developing countries. Israel has been cooperating for more than 30 years with other developing nations in fields such as irrigation techniques, seed production, desalination, solar energy, and the agricultural development of arid and semi-arid zones. We view the expansion of such cooperative efforts as vital if the serious food shortages that still exist in so much of the world are to be overcome.

A year ago I addressed this distinguished assembly on the prospects of launching a peace process in the Middle East. Today, I have the satisfaction of being able to address the General Assembly on the new and positive developments that have taken place recently.

As you all know, a few weeks ago at Camp David, two framework agreements were signed by President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt and by Prime Minister Menaham Begin of Israel and witnessed by President Jimmy Carter of the United States of America.

Within a very few days from now, negotiations will start between Israel and Egypt for the conclusion of a peace treaty between them. It is my hope that these negotiations will be successful, and that before the year is out, we shall witness the beginning of a new era in the Middle East. It is our desire that the peace process will eventually embrace our other neighbouring states Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the area.

The gratitude of my country goes out to President Jimmy Carter, whose devoted efforts have made the Camp David developments possible. When this achievement ends with an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, President Carter's name will be recorded in history as a great peacemaker.

I also wish to express my country's deep appreciation to President Anwar as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt for his vision and faith. His visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 turned a new page. He decided to enter into negotiations with Israel, to recognize Israel and to make peace with Israel. This change in policy ushered in a historic change in the relations between Egypt and Israel. The previous policy based on the "three no's" of Khartoum 1967--no negotiations, no recognition and no peace with Israel--prevented any progress toward a peace settlement. Now the road to peace lies open. The warm reception accorded to President as-Sadat by the people and the Government of Israel constituted the acknowledgement of this change in the Egyptian policy. A new era of peace for which Israel has been longing since its establishment has started. Prime Minister Begin's courage and leadership were a decisive factor. Without his readiness and ability to assume responsibility for very painful decisions, the achievements reached at Camp David would not have been conceivable.

Mr President,

Our dream has always been--not only since the founding of the State of Israel, but since the very beginning of the Zionist movement--of a Middle East in which Jew and Arab would live in harmony and cooperation for the mutual advantage of both peoples. The framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is a step in this direction. It provides for a withdrawal of Israel's armed forces and civilian population from Sinai, the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

It also stipulates that there shall be free passage of Israeli ships through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal and that the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of 'Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for navigation and overflight.

In the light of the several wars launched by our neighbors, we are conscious of our security needs. Therefore, in addition to the establishment of normal relations between the two states, there will be security arrangements concerning the limitation of armaments and forces in the different areas on the basis of reciprocity.

Moreover, the framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel also provides for the stationing of UN forces at Sharm ash-Shaykh to ensure freedom of passage through the Straits of Tiran.

Similarly, there is a provision for their stationing in northern Sinai, thus creating a "buffer zone" between the forces stationed in Al-'Arish and Gaza.

These forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the UN. It should be noted here that in recent years the UN forces in the Middle East have played a constructive role in the framework of the various agreed arrangements in the region.

It has never been the wish of Israel to exercise control over the lives and activities of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

We want to live as equals with the Arab inhabitants of this area. We want to live with them, not to replace them. But at the same time we do not regard ourselves as foreigners in these areas. The Israeli settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District are there as of right.

It is inconceivable to us that Jews should be prohibited from settling and living in Judaea and Samaria which are the heart of our homeland.

We maintain our army positions in these areas in order to ensure the security of the population of Israel, the majority of which lives in the Mediterranean coastal area.

The Israeli forces are there in order to protect Israel and not in order to interfere in the lives of the Arab inhabitants. Under the agreement for the framework for peace in the Middle East the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn from those areas once a self-governing authority is freely elected by their inhabitants. The Israeli Defence Forces will be redeployed in those areas, and maintained for security purposes. The final status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and its relationships with its neighbors will be negotiated during a period of five years following the establishment of the self-governing authority.

Mr President,

One of the subjects that will be discussed between the parties will undoubtedly be the questions concerning Jerusalem. For us, the city of Jerusalem is the one and only eternal capital of Israel. We have not and we shall never have any other capital city whether or not others recognize it as such. This eternal city is holy to three religions--Judaism, Christianity and Islam. However, our connection with it is not just religious, but derives from the totality of Jewish national history. Jerusalem is the heart and soul of the Jewish people. It is now united once again, as it should be, free and open for all to come and go. All religious communities should be in complete control of their own holy places and of their own religious life, and all should enjoy the rights of free worship. The inhabitants of the city should live together in harmony, with a representative municipal council supervising all essential functions. We have resolved never again to compromise the unity of Jerusalem and it is our hope that other people will share our positions.

Mr President,

It was agreed at Camp David that a peace settlement in the Middle East should be based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council. Resolution 242 is a carefully worked out set of principles establishing a framework of peace to be negotiated among the contending states. It makes clear that the final borders must be negotiated bilaterally among the states concerned. Let us hope that all those whose cooperation is essential in obtaining peace in the Middle East will not shortsightedly remain outside the peace process. We have to find agreed and appropriate ways for Jews and Arabs to live together in equality, trust and mutual respect.

RABIN COMMENTS AFTER KNESSET FOREIGN AFFAIRS MEETING

TA062043Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said today that Israel must be restrained and cautious and seriously consider its steps with respect to the events in Lebanon. The minister talked during the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee which discussed the situation in Lebanon.

The defense minister told the committee that according to the prime minister's request, the foreign minister has now been making international efforts, including one via the United Nations, in order to block the Syrian attack on the Lebanese.

Following the committee's session, Knesset correspondent Nahman Shay asked committee member Yizhaq Rabin whether the IDF operation on the Lebanese coast constitutes a change in Israel's policy. [begin videotape]

[Rabin] I do not regard it as a change, whether in the context of the war against the terrorists or in the context of the Syrians' war against the Christians.

[Question] Do you think this is a correct path, one that should be pursued?

[Answer] In my opinion, Israel should help the Christians with everything that has to do with material, so that they will be able to help themselves, to fight for their political goals.

[Question] In other words, not to appear there as an active military power?

[Answer] I beg your pardon. First of all, I said: to help them help themselves. The second thing is to seek international political activity which would put an end to the slaughter by the Syrians in Beirut. The third thing is to send signals the nature, dimensions of timing of which I shall not go into, which would help the Christians' strength, the political activity to gain the goal: a cease-fire and the end of the slaughter of the Christians.

[Question] Do you include Israeli military intervention in this framework of signals?

[Answer] I would prefer it if we did not reach this.

[Question] The opinion was voiced this week that the Syrians have an interest in heating up the situation in Lebanon now against the background of the upcoming peace talks between Egypt and Israel. Do you share this opinion?

[Answer] I think that the Syrians' intentions, as they were expressed in Syria's moves in Lebanon in the past 2 years were not influenced by this or other development, and certainly not by the Camp David summit discussions. It is not inconceivable that the Syrians are taking advantage of circumstances to enhance processes. The Syrian strategy is to reach a state in which Lebanon is maintained as one political entity, but under its total influence.

[Question] In your opinion might a deterioration in Lebanon torpedo the talks between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] There is no doubt that if Israel does not take steps which are well thought out and if we lose good sense and do not act according to it, we will be facing great dangers and by that I do not mean the military sense, but in threatening the political achievements of Camp David. [end videotape]

YADIN COMMENTS ON NAVAL OPERATION IN LEBANON

TA062023Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin by Elimelekh Ram in the studio--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Professor Yadin, what did the actions of the Israeli Navy in Lebanon mean?

[Answer] Yesterday the navy operated against a terrorist base which has generated all kinds of activity against us, both naval and on the ground, and we have said for a long time that our operations against the terrorists' bases are independent of any other circumstances and will continue and we will continue to strike at them.

The fact that it took place yesterday night and that it happened in Beirut, I presume, allowed the Syrians and others to think that it might perhaps be connected to something else. It does, however, prove one thing: if we think that a vital interest of ours is in danger, we will strike.

[Question] Would you say that the intervention of the Israeli Navy yesterday has no connection with the war between the Syrians and the Christians?

[Answer] It had a goal, as I have explained. It was connected in that the timing and the site were connected with the general problems. However, one must remember that its main goal was different; but it has a bearing, of course, on the issue as you presented it.

TERRORISTS IN LEBANON FIRE ON ISRAELI SHIPS

TA081806Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] Our military correspondent says that the terrorists in southern Lebanon are opening mortar and long-range cannon fire at Israeli Navy ships. The terrorists on both sides of the Litani River have recently strengthened their hold in the area and are getting ready for a prolonged stay there, while constructing a fortifying alinement and arms cache.

CHRISTIAN NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CEASE-FIRE REPORTED

TA071952Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The Christian forces in Lebanon announced that the cease-fire agreement which was to have gone into effect about 1/2 hour ago does not affect them. In a broadcast monitored by Mikha'el Gurdus a few moments ago by the Beirut Free Lebanon Radio, an announcement made by the Christian commanders was carried, which said that they would not honor any agreement which is not based on a total withdrawal of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

The Christian commanders refer to an announcement made by the Arab Deterrent Forces headquarters according to which Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis have reached an agreement on a cease-fire in Beirut beginning at 2000 tonight. Five minutes after the announcement on the cease-fire agreement was broadcast on Beirut radio, the Syrian shelling of all the Christian quarters intensified. Many people were killed and injured as a result, and giant fires were also caused. Huge fires are burning in the forests in northern Lebanon, which were shelled today by the Syrians. Fighting in Beirut focused on the two bridges in the Al-Karantinah area, within the framework of the desperate efforts of the Christians to break through the Syrian seige of Beirut.

The Christians claim the Syrian losses at 20 dead and 30 injured today.

MAJOR SHIDYAQ ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA091230Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] No particular importance should be attached to the two Palestinian brigades which have joined the Syrian forces in Lebanon since they do not represent a real addition to the Syrian force, which numbers 30,000 soldiers, Maj Sami Shidyaq, one of the heads of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon, said today in a meeting with journalists in Tel Aviv. Major Shidyaq estimates that the Christian military force near Beirut can hold on for another 2 months, but the problem is the losses caused to the Christian civilian population. Correspondent Haggay Hitron brings us more of Shidyaq's remarks.

[Hitron] The Syrians want to destroy the special Christian Lebanese culture and they are driven by a 2,000-year-old hatred, Major Shidyaq explained. Asked why the Christian world is silent in view of the difficult situation of the Christians in Lebanon, Shidyaq explained that the Christian world is not a people and does not have within it feelings of solidarity between different groups. What about the Christian intellectuals, the opinion makers in Europe and the United States and spiritual leaders? Here, too, Sami Shidyaq has an explanation. [begin recording]

[Shidyaq--in French] The Lebanese question was badly presented at the beginning and the intellectuals are always reticent about anything which has a certain rightist color. The Lebanese were presented as fascists and this makes the intellectuals feel uneasy. The people who are now in Lebanon do not give a damn to be a rightist or a reactionary, a fascist; they want only to live and to live as a free people, not under the Syrian domination. [end recording]

ALLON RESIGNS FROM SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEBANON

TA091631Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] MK Yig'al Allon has announced his resignation from the chairmanship of the Subcommittee for Lebanon's Affairs of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. MK Allon explained his resignation by saying that the situation in Lebanon is so grave that the need to determine a parliamentary position on the matter cannot remain in the hands of the subcommittee and has to be transferred to the committee. MK Allon emphasized that his resignation is not a protest resignation and that the policy of the present government on the Lebanese issue is very much like that of the previous government, although according to him, the present government's policy sometimes arouses expectations of an active Israeli intervention, expectations that it cannot fulfill.

RADIO INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YADIN

TA061654Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin by political correspondent Shalom Qital in the studio--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Israeli delegation is about to leave for Washington to begin the negotiations for peace with Egypt there, and in the meantime, in Lebanon, the war between the Syrians and the Christians is worsening. Israel has been doing everything in order to prevent the annihilation of the Christians, Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin says in an interview with the Weekly Newsreel.

The political negotiations, the war in Lebanon, the fifth anniversary of the Yom Kippur War--which Professor Yadin investigated as a member of the Agranat Committee--the deputy prime minister talks with political correspondent Shalom Qital about all these things. [begin recording]

[Question] Prof Yiga'el Yadin, a week ago you disappeared for 1 day and no one heard and no one knew where you were.

[Answer] I can tell you now. I went on a secret mission on behalf of the prime minister to the United States. Occasionally, from time to time, the need arises for things of this sort and, one must also add, that if someone knows or hears about it you say things. The truth is that I also took the opportunity to do certain things pertaining to the rehabilitation of poor neighborhoods, etc., but that was not the main goal of the visit. Since it was a secret matter, I hope you do not expect me to tell you what the nature of the mission was.

[Question] There are missions that are not secret; for example, next week a delegation is leaving for Washington for the discussions in the committee which will prepare the peace treaty with Egypt. You can probably tell us a little more about this: who is going? What are the considerations in the composition of the delegation?

[Answer] At this time, I think, the prime minister said that in fact 98 percent of the peace treaty has in fact already been determined at Camp David. Let us say not 98 percent, but 95 percent. One can say that the framework of the principles have been determined; however, this is the skeleton. Now, in the light of these things, it is necessary also to determine the composition of the delegation. It is natural and self evident that the foreign minister should conduct this meeting and the defense minister, too, should certainly be there, at least part of the time because the fundamental issues are really connected to a new military alinement.

However, apart from them--at least in my opinion--there is no need for anyone else to be there.

Let us not forget one more thing: unlike at the Camp David talks, this time the prime minister is here and in the event that problems would be raised there which might--let us assume--demand a decision in principle, in any case this would have to be brought here for decision. This, of course, must determine the entire character of both the delegation and the discussions.

[Question] What will the discussions themselves center on, only on a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, and no more?

[Answer] This is the main issue, that is obvious. However, according to the other framework agreements as well, we must remember that it was said there that the partners to the negotiations and the establishment of the autonomy and, in effect, the elected body are the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the one hand and Jordan on the other hand. Only in the event that Jordan does not join the negotiations would Egypt enter the scene, as it had said. But here, too, we must remember that the basics of the framework have already been determined. Only there are two basic problems: one is the establishment of the autonomy which, of course, is conditioned upon the agreement of all these elements, who, if they join, may also touch upon this subject.

The other basic problem is that, after the autonomy is established, after 3 years, the negotiations for peace must commence between ourselves and Jordan. I do not think that these problems are relevant at this moment and I believe that the major issues will be the issues I have mentioned before while the other problems may be raised.

[Question] Professor Yadin, is there an indication or sign that Jordan intends to enter the negotiations in the near future?

[Answer] I can tell you, I think, like others what we have been hearing and we know that the United States has exerted heavy pressure on Jordan. Secretary of State Vance visited there. There is counterpressure on Jordan by the rejectionist countries. I can only say at this moment that it is very difficult to know. I think that if Husayn considers everything, ultimately, I think he would be making a mistake if he does not join the negotiations now. It is an opportunity for him because the peace treaty will be signed in any case and the plans will progress. Of course, it is difficult to know what they will do.

I have heard today, for example, that the West Bank Arabs and the mayors have been making decisions against the autonomy. They, too, are making a mistake. We have seen this in the past 30 years: they always are one tactic late, they always oppose any solution, but later come and say: now we agree to the previous solution. This was the case with the 1948 partition, after the 1967 war and now, too, it seems to be going like this.

As for Husayn, it is very difficult for me to know: he is being pressured from both sides.

[Question] As for the certain partner--Egypt--are you not a bit worried over the fact that there are differences of opinion on--marginal issues perhaps, but perhaps not so marginal--issues such as where the talks will take place?

[Answer] I think that these problems, at least, should not worry us. I think Egypt has decided to proceed toward peace just as Israel has. I would say that one of the most encouraging things--and I would also say this personally--is the appointment of Dr Mustafa Khalil as prime minister. He was here with As-Sadat. On their last night, during the meal and after it he and Butrus Ghali asked 'Ezer Weizman and myself to go up to their room and we sat up until 3 or 4 in the morning. He is an extremely intelligent person, very much involved with Egyptian life. He is a political man, loyal to As-Sadat--and vice versa--and the fact that As-Sadat appointed him prime minister--and I am acquainted what Mustafa Khalil's views on Egypt's problems--proves, in my opinion, without a doubt that As-Sadat and his colleagues are determined to proceed toward peace.

This is the main problem. I think that after a euphoria and after what had happened, each party should now, how shall I put it, act in a more sane manner. Not unlimited excitement, to immediately run to Egypt and sneak into Egypt, and not the other way around either. Now the stage has come in which it is better that too many hopes are not raised at the beginning so that a reaction does not come.

[Question] You are talking about euphoria. The euphoria over peace is accompanied by the sound of cannons from Beirut. How does this fit in? How would it influence the talks? How would we act?

[Answer] This is one of the most difficult problems with which we are faced. I think that it is good that the whole world, as well as the public in Israel, know that if it were not for Israel's aid and help for the Christians in Lebanon--and I do not wish to enter into details--it is doubtful whether they could have reached the current situation. The world has done nothing for them, the only help came from Israel and its government.

Today, of course, one can ask: Is what is happening now with the radicalization in Beirut, is this a Syrian attempt to torpedo the Camp David agreements? One can say that the Syrian plans and activity started long before Camp David; however, there is a convergence of matters. This, of course, must be remembered.

I can give you one answer: Despite all these handicaps, we have made a commitment in public, that we will not allow the Christians in Lebanon to be annihilated. Within the tangle of these problems, of course, Israel must consider its path and I can say that we--perhaps I am using a cliche, but it is the truth--we are closely following, hour after hour, the events there and are taking the necessary steps accordingly.
[end recording]

CLASHES, STRIKES REPORTED IN VARIOUS AREAS

Clashes in Khorramabad

LD072036Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bloody clashes between police and demonstrators in the city of Khorramabad in Lorestan Province have taken place, resulting in the death of 2 persons and injuries to another 47. There are 26 policemen and 3 officers among those injured. The condition of 6 injured policemen is serious.

Airline, Railway Strikes

LD081122Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Although strikes in some organizations and departments have ended, strikes and go-slows continued in some other organizations. The strike yesterday of the National Iranian Airlines and the Railways, which had slowed down operations and resulted in some transportation problems, ended today. In a telephone interview with our correspondent, Mr Nazemi, the deputy managing-director of the National Iranian Airlines, said that all the staff had returned to work, thus ending their strike. We have also received a report from Mehrabad Airport that the company's airplanes are taking off on schedule.

As for the state railway, though it was claimed that the strike there had ended, it was reported at noon today that the state railways employees had left work, awaiting new decisions.

The strike at the Tehran regional power company ended today and the staff returned to work.

AFP 8 Oct Report

BK081243Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 8 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Tehran, Oct 8 (AFP)--Army units in Tehran stood guard at the entrances of universities which reopened yesterday, after reinforcing their presence in the city. As military convoys patrolled the streets, newspapers published a picture of the shah standing among a group of students in Tehran University. But many students in many of the major colleges and universities remained at home, observers said.

Meanwhile, strikes had swept across the country yesterday as the general situation appeared to deteriorate in the wake of the army crushing of mass protests last month. The post office, air transportation and textile factories were among the most badly hit sectors.

Reports of recent demonstrations in the provinces, with casualties also, reached Tehran yesterday. Kermanshah, Khorramabad, Amol and (?Babol) were among places most affected, the reports said.

## Railway Strike Reportedly Over

LD081836Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A state railways spokesman reported by telephone tonight that following a long session at the state railway headquarters in reply to demands by the employees, their strike has ended and railway operations will be resumed on schedule beginning tomorrow. The spokesman had announced earlier this morning that passenger and goods trains were operating throughout the country on schedule, but the railway workers in Tehran said they would continue their go-slow action until a final decision was reached. It is now expected that the railway go-slow will end tomorrow.

## AFP 9 October Report

BK091151Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 9 Oct 78 BK

[Excerpt] Tehran, Oct 9, (AFP)--Two people were killed and a hotel destroyed by fire in the Caspian town of Amol yesterday as renewed violence swept several Iranian cities, press reports said today.

Moslem demonstrators took to the streets in Amol, in Sari, north of Tehran, and the eastern town of Mashhad. At the same time thousands of students boycotted the new university term and marched in the cities of Babol, Sanandadj and Kouhdacht demanding an end to martial law, clamped down on September 8, and freedom for political prisoners.

Observers compared the worsening situation to the period which led up to the September 8 bloodshed in the capital and the introduction of martial law which restored some semblance of calm in the big cities.

Widespread strikes are now disrupting much of the country's public sector, despite the government's decision to grant a 12.5 percent pay rise to civil servants. But many newspapers believe the pay deal could force the government to order cuts in its defence and nuclear energy programmes. Several contracts could be cancelled, including a $1,200 [as received] deal for the purchase of seven U.S. AWACS (flying radars) and orders for six West German submarines. A deal for 1,000 British Chieftain tanks could also be in question, the papers said.

However Iran had no intention of halting the present construction of four nuclear power plants, two by West Germany and two by France, but might shelve other projects, they said.

## Health Ministry Staff Strike

LD091352Y Tehran PARS in English 1154 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9 PANA (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The staff of the Ministry of Health and Welfare went on strike today to back their demands for increased salaries and fringe benefits, housing allowances, the termination of unnecessary administrative posts, the return of government cars and the holding of meetings in the presence of the minister of health and welfare to discuss staff problems. The state of the National Association for the Protection of Children also went on strike today. The head of the association, Dr Emami Ahari, accepted a number of staff demands such as those for salary increases, overtime, and low interest loans at a meeting on Saturday but [word indistinct] demands are being studied. The staff asked for 30 percent salary increases and an amendment of job classifications.

## Radio, Television Strike Ends

LD091424Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The employees of newsrooms of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTO] ended their 48-hour strike at 1600 today. The agreement to end the strike was reached following the negotiations which led to the issuance of a circular by the information and tourism minister and deputy-managing director of NIRTO. The circular points out that the demands of the employees will be dealt with within a week.

In a memorandum issued by the central news room of NIRTO it is said that during this period they will be awaiting the final response from the organization and that meanwhile their representatives will continue their negotiations with the organization's officials to realize their demands.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy has announced that following sporadic strikes which began several days ago in certain power plants and water, electricity and the central offices of the ministry, the officials of the ministry met the representatives of the employees and reached complete understanding.

## STATE MINISTER AZMUN COMMENTS ON EMPLOYEES DEMANDS

LD091754Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The government is trying to meet the demands of all government employees in order to bring about greater welfare for their families and all the people. There are big headlines in the Tehran evening papers about this matter. A few minutes ago we had a telephone interview with Mr Manuchehr Azmun, the minister of state for executive affairs. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Azmun, it has been reported in the press that the government will investigate all the demands of the striking government employees. As the minister of state for executive affairs, could you explain how much progress the government has made in this direction?

[Answer] First of all, I should tell you that not only is the government investigating the demands of the strikers but it is also fully conscious of the situation. The government's efforts are directed at finding ways of rectifying the causes of shortcomings and public discontent. There is no doubt that there have been problems which have led to discontent. There have been shortcomings with regard to salaries, wages and other elements which have been perhaps neglected over the years. Now an opportunity has arisen for government employees to put forward their demands all at once and they expect the government to end the problems and shortcomings rapidly. The problem is that the shortcomings and problems are one side of the coin and the government's ability to rectify them is another side of the coin.

We certainly need some time to investigate all the problems step by step, to find the necessary solutions and to identify the problems carefully. Most important of all, however, we should try to find out how we can solve the problems without creating fresh problems. To cite an example: all government employees are now demanding higher pay. Now we should examine the matter carefully to see how this increased pay may be achieved without causing increased inflation and inflationary pressures which could create even greater problems for the same employees in the future.

So the government, with the utmost sincerity, interest and sympathy, is looking for healthy economic ways. We should bear in mind the central fact that increasing pay is not the solution to the cost of living. So we must find out how we can prevent inflationary pressures as a result of higher income for the employees. One of the ways this can be achieved is through giving the employees assistance in kind. Another way is to help them with housing. In other words, we should try to cushion the employees in areas of high costs. So the proposals we receive from the employ are scrutinized carefully. Government offices concerned carefully study the employees' demands. All this cooperation and coordination exercised by the government is proof of its sincerity and honesty in its efforts to solve the problems. We should mention the fact that government employees today form a large family in the country. Naturally one of the government's main objectives is to see that they are happy and satisfied. [end recording]

NASIRI RESIGNS FROM POST OF AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN

LD071726Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's spokesman announced today that the shah has accepted the resignation of General Nasiri from his post of Iranian ambassador in Pakistan. [Nasiri headed SAVAK before being assigned as ambassador to Pakistan.]

To Answer Charges

LD080850Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Following the news of the resignation of General Nasiri from his post as his majesty's ambassador to Pakistan and his recall to Tehran to answer charges, the public prosecutor, in an interview given to RASTAKHIZ this morning, commented on his trial saying that since General Nasiri has held government posts as an army officer, any charges brought against him will be handled by an armed forces tribunal.

DR HOSEYN NAJAFI APPOINTED NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

LD091336Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Justice Minister Mohammad Baheri today introduced Dr Hoseyn Najafi to the shah as the new public prosecutor. Dr Najafti was previously the head of the ninth branch of the Supreme Court. The justice minister then appointed Mr Fallah Rastegar, the former public prosecutor, as the head of ninth branch of the Supreme Court.

SHAH RECEIVES NEW HEALTH, WELFARE MINISTER

LD091717Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami was received in audience by the Shahanshah at Sa'adabad Palace this evening. During the audience, the prime minister introduced Dr Mohammad Hasan Morshed as the new minister of health and welfare.